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Established 1887

Brazilians Regain World Cup

le, the star of Brazil's soccer team, triumphantly lifts aloft the World Cup and his teammates cheered by winning it for a third time in defeating Italy 4-1 today in the final Mexico City.

tails on Page 13.

United Press International.



Red China Puts Off U.S. Talks

But It Doesn't Bar Future Meeting

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, June 21 (NYT).—Communist China informed the United States yesterday that it would not be suitable at this time to set a date for the resumption of their ambassadorial talks in Warsaw.

The United States responded with expressions of regret. The State Department said in a formal statement that "the interests of both sides would be served" by an early return to the discussions.

State Department officials noted that the Chinese note, delivered at a brief meeting in Warsaw yesterday morning between liaison officers, pointedly refrained from closing the door to a renewal of the talks in the foreseeable future and they found it encouraging.

The meeting between the liaison officers, held at Chinese request, was first announced by the Peking radio yesterday.

According to the broadcast, mentioned here, the Chinese note presented to Thomas Simmons, the U.S. liaison diplomat in Warsaw, notified the U.S. that in view of the fact that both sides clearly understand the current situation, the Chinese government feels that to discuss at present the meeting date of the Chinese-United States ambassadorial talks "is not suitable."

The date for future talks, the note said, "will be discussed later at the proper time, through the liaison personnel of the two sides."

American officials noted that the Peking broadcast was free of attacks on the United States and did not directly mention the incursion into Cambodia, which was cited by the Chinese on May 18 as the reason for the cancellation of the Warsaw session scheduled for May 30.

Resumed Jan. 29

The Warsaw talks were resumed Jan. 29 after a pause of nearly two years. A second meeting was held Feb. 20.

American officials noted that when China canceled the May meeting and again today, it made the point of stating that liaison officers would confer on a new date.

On June 5, Premier Chou En-lai told Eastern European diplomats that he expected that the talks with the United States would be resumed after the interruption resulting from the incursion into Cambodia.

Talcum Fix Puts Man in Hospital

ROME, June 21 (AP).—Ottavio Colicchio, 25, went to the hospital feeling very ill and confessed to a doctor that he had injected heroin a couple of days before.

Doctors treated him accordingly, told him he'd have to stay in the hospital five days and notified police, who in his boarding-house room found the telltale white powder in five small bags.

Mr. Colicchio told police he had bought it in Paris recently for \$150. Laboratory analysis, however, established that he paid too much. The substance he injected wasn't heroin at all; it was talcum powder.

Heath Names Cabinet Of Tested Ministers

One Surprise Is Negotiator At EEC Talks

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, June 21 (NYT).—Prime Minister Edward Heath named his cabinet last night, emphasizing continuity rather than novelty.

Reginald Maudling, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Iain Macleod and Quintin Hogg are among the familiar figures who will have key positions. All have served in former Conservative governments.

The one surprise is the choice of Anthony Barber, who has been chairman of the Conservative party, to take charge of the negotiations for British entry into the Common Market. The talks are to open formally on June 30 in Luxembourg. Mr. Barber will be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a non-departmental title.

Another departure from the lineup in the former Conservative shadow cabinet, although not quite a surprise, is the naming of Lord Carrington as minister of defense. He has been Tory leader in the House of Lords.

Two Big Issues

Mr. Maudling, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last Conservative government, will be home secretary. He will also continue as deputy leader of the Conservative party and will be No. 2 man in the government.

As Home Secretary, Mr. Maudling will have responsibility in two explosive fields—race relations and Northern Ireland. He is expected to continue a moderate policy, rejecting right-wing Tory pressure from the controversial Enoch Powell for tougher measures.

Sir Alec, the last Conservative prime minister and before that foreign secretary, will again head the Foreign Office. No immediate policy changes are expected from Sir Alec, but he is likely to take a friendlier attitude toward Rhodesia and South Africa—as Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa said in a statement Thursday applauding the Conservative victory.

Macleod's Job

Mr. Macleod becomes chancellor of the exchequer after holding that responsibility for years in the shadow cabinet. He has been colonial secretary and minister of labor in previous Conservative governments.

In a sense, Mr. Macleod will have a special political burden. He will have to make good the Conservatives' promises of higher productivity, stabler prices and greater wealth—promises that were a key to the election victory.

Quintin Hogg becomes Lord Chancellor, head of the legal system and presiding officer in the House of Lords. He resigned his title as Viscount Hailsham to stay in active politics but now will go back to the House of Lords with a new title.

Afterward, including the prime minister, the cabinet has 18 members—the smallest number since Harold Macmillan's government in 1957. There were 21 in the last Harold Wilson cabinet.

The average age is 51 years 9 months compared with the Wilson cabinet's average age of slightly over 54.

Rippon for Technology

Geoffrey Rippon, who was named minister of technology, had been shadow defense minister. But such designations in the opposition party are no guarantee of cabinet office if a party wins.

Lord Carrington, who got the defense job, has been close to Mr. Heath and played a large part in party strategy and fund-raising. As leader in the House of Lords, he has taken a moderate line and resisted temptations to interfere with Labor's programs.

One of the key figures in the new (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Son Valley Massacre

urine Gets Life for Helping 16 Women and Children

ANG, South Vietnam, June 21.—A young U.S. marine sentenced today to life imprisonment on charges of helping a 16 Vietnamese women and in a northern village four ago.

Michael A. Schwarz, 21, of W.Va., was found guilty by a seven-member general court-martial on 12 of 16 counts of aiding and abetting the murder of a 16 Vietnamese women and in a northern village four ago.

He said Pvt. Schwarz was firing on orders from the patrol leader, Pvt. Randall D. Herrod, 20, of Calvin, Okla., who has not been tried.

In Vietnam, Mr. Le Gear said: "If you want to live, if you want to get home, you do what you're told and then ask questions."

The military lawyer emphasized in his summation that Pvt. Schwarz had only a ninth-grade education (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

out deliberated two hours minutes after receiving the verdict. It then met for hour before sentencing the Schwarz, a veteran of four tours of the Marine Corps, was a "killer team" member, which allegedly gunned down 16 Vietnamese women and in a northern village four ago.

Judge Lt. Col. Paul Skidmore said the panel could have found Schwarz guilty of murder, but he found him guilty of aiding and abetting the murder.

As appeared to legal sources, the panel found Schwarz guilty of aiding and abetting the murder of 16 Vietnamese women and in a northern village four ago.

night, Dewi Sukarno, his wife, was in Paris with him, and he was seen by a former president for over 10 years.

his death, Sukarno visited his wives, children and grandchildren.

Among Asian nationalists, Sukarno was a hero. He ended his life in obscurity, a symbol of the archipelago and a leading world politician.

Indonesia's Sukarno died in obscurity. He was a hero to many, but a failure to others. He was a symbol of the archipelago and a leading world politician.

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Boy Stowaway Dies in the Air

LYONS, June 21 (Reuters).—The body of a 13-year-old French boy from Lyons fell from the undercarriage compartment of a DC-8 jet over Abidjan, capital of the Ivory Coast, when the pilot lowered his wheels for landing yesterday.

The sources said it was believed the boy, Jean-Pierre Viers, had hidden in the compartment shortly before take-off from Lyons, and had probably died from exposure and lack of oxygen during the plane's six-hour flight at 37,000 feet altitude.

Saigon Sends More Troops To Cambodia

SAIGON, June 21 (Reuters).—South Vietnam sent about 4,000 more troops into Cambodia yesterday as Communists kept up the pressure on Cambodian government troops in the strategic town of Kompong Thom.

The South Vietnamese troops, with American advisers and supported by U.S. air and artillery strikes, moved into Cambodia just after dawn from South Vietnam's Central Highlands.

This latest incursion, only ten days before the date set for the withdrawal of U.S. forces, brings the number of South Vietnamese troops operating in Cambodia to 34,000. About 12,000 American troops are still in Cambodia.

The new drive pushed into the rugged Se Bang Elver area of Cambodia's Mondulkiri province from a point 40 miles northwest of Ban Me Thout.

So far the drive has encountered little opposition, apart from a brief clash yesterday in which one South Vietnamese soldier from a reconnaissance company was killed.

Cambodian government forces were still clinging on to the southern part of the beleaguered provincial capital of Kompong Thom today in the face of numerous Communist assaults and heavy mortar fire.

Fighting continued for the second day at the Mekong River crossing town of Tonle Sap, 50 miles northeast of the Cambodian capital.

Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops now hold the northern section of the town and are believed to have been reinforced despite government air strikes.

Fighting continued for the second day at the Mekong River crossing town of Tonle Sap, 50 miles northeast of the Cambodian capital.

Kompong Cham on the opposite bank, Cambodia's third largest town, and Skoun, on the road there from Phnom Penh, both came under mortar fire during the night.

Observers say the current Communist offensive in the north as a bid to secure the upper reaches of the Mekong as a supply route and to force the government to extend its forces.

In South Vietnam, Viet Cong gunners fired nine 122-mm. rockets into the northern city of Da Nang early today, killing seven civilians and wounding 12.

The rockets exploded near the West German medical ship Helgoland, which has been in Da Nang for more than two years treating civilians, returned after dawn.

A government spokesman in Saigon said five civilians were killed and five injured when the Viet Cong opened fire on a civilian bus four miles south of the Central Highlands resort town of Da Lat, last night.

The spokesman said 70 Viet Cong troops were killed (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

150,000 Japanese Protest U.S. Pact

TOKYO, June 21 (AP).—About 150,000 demonstrators, far short of the organizers' goal, turned out today across the nation for the ninth straight day of protests against automatic extension of the Japan-U.S. security treaty, police said.

Police said the demonstrators, two days before the automatic extension date, were generally calm but reported the arrest of 154 leftists.

The Japan Socialist party and pro-JSP labor unions had hoped to mobilize a million demonstrators, but rain dampened the enthusiasm of leftist protesters.



BACK HOME—Col. Andrian Nikolayev, commander of Soyuz-9, holds his daughter Alyona and smiles at his wife and fellow cosmonaut, Valentina Tereshkova, at an airport near Moscow after returning from orbiting earth for 17 days. Details, Page 2.

Austria	10.5	Libya	9.0	Paraguay	10.0
Belgium	10.0	Luxembourg	10.0	Peru	10.0
Canada	10.0	Malta	10.0	Portugal	10.0
Denmark	10.0	Netherlands	10.0	Spain	10.0
France	10.0	Norway	10.0	Sweden	10.0
Germany	10.0	Poland	10.0	Switzerland	10.0
Greece	10.0	Portugal	10.0	U.S. Military	10.0
India	10.0	Spain	10.0	Yugoslavia	10.0
Iran	10.0	Sweden	10.0		
Italy	10.0	Switzerland	10.0		
Japan	10.0	U.S. Military	10.0		
South Korea	10.0	Yugoslavia	10.0		
Taiwan	10.0				
Thailand	10.0				
U.S.	10.0				
U.S.S.R.	10.0				
U.K.	10.0				
Yugoslavia	10.0				

Inside a Chinese Commune: Annual Pay Averages \$48

By Norman Webster

PEKING, June 21.—An unusual group visit to a commune north of here for a look at Chinese farming was arranged by the Foreign Ministry for 80 foreign diplomats, correspondents and wives last week.

It was a 40-minute drive from Peking to the Tunpuwang People's Commune. The visitors who made the trip on Thursday were briefed by the vice-chairman of the Tunpuwang Revolutionary Committee in a hall decorated with brightly colored posters saying: "Closely follow Chairman Mao, go from victory to victory."

The recent wet weather has hampered wheat harvesting, the visitors were told. They tramped along paths of sticky mud into fields of barley. They saw interplanted experimental lots. They passed stables decorated with political slogans and they saw piglets.

The visitors took photographs as men and women, old and young, marched in from the fields for lunch behind leaders carrying red banners and portraits of Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Chinese Communist party.

Being able to see for themselves was for many of the visitors a new experience. State visitors to Communist China often travel to several cities, inspect communes, factories and schools, attend the theater and sport exhibitions. But much of that has just not been available in recent years to diplomats and correspondents resident here.

Except for the envoys of a few favored countries, movement in China and visits to Chinese institutions have been severely limited since the onset of the Cultural Revolution in 1966. Last fall, with the nation in the midst of a "prepare-against-war" campaign, travel became even more restricted.

Travel even to such cities as Tientsin, Shanghai, Nanjing and Hangchow, possible last summer, was almost completely curtailed. Only Canton, during the twice yearly trade fair, remained open, with visits possible to a few communes, factories and schools.

In the Peking area, visits to farms, factories and educational institutions have been rare in recent years, and last November even such favorite spots as the Great Wall, the Ming tombs and the Western Hills were placed off-limits to foreigners.

Recently, however, there have been some signs of relaxation. Diplomats here were encouraged by Thursday's tour of the commune and hints by their Chinese hosts that similar excursions might be forthcoming.

While there was no question period during the commune visit, officials gave out numerous figures in drawing the following picture of Tunpuwang:

The commune, they said, has a population of 12,400 in 3,000 households. It is organized into what they described as 11 production brigades and 56 production teams.

Grains—wheat, barley, rice—are the major crops. The peasants also grow corn, cucumbers, tomatoes and cabbages. They raise pigs—12,000—for meat and manure, and grow and harvest trees for a paper-making operation. The commune also raises cows, horses and chickens and has a fish farm.

The average wage per capita in 1969 was given as \$48. An able-bodied worker earned from \$140 to \$150. In addition, peasants cultivate small private plots for their own consumption and for sale to the state.

The following story reveals much that needs revealing. Yet it does not fully explain—for the Free World to understand—that the planes, tanks and missiles Israel desperately needs and has turned to the United States for, continues to be based on purchase and not asked for as gifts. In short, while tiny Israel—at great cost in blood



ROUNDUP—Suspected Viet Cong troops are guarded by South Vietnamese marines near Neak Luong, Cambodia.

Heath Cabinet Puts Stress Upon Experienced Ministers

(Continued from Page 1)

government is likely to be William Whitelaw, named Lord President of the Council and Leader in the House of Commons. He has been chief whip in the Commons—a job Mr. Heath once held himself—and is especially close to the new prime minister.

The man named secretary for employment and productivity was Robert Carr. He will be on the legislative firing line soon with a Conservative bill to regulate trade-union activities. The unions have already warned that they will resist to the end any Tory curbs on the right to strike.

List of Ministers
The complete cabinet, in order of rank, is as follows:
Home Secretary—Reginald Maudling.
Foreign Secretary—Sir Alec Douglas-Home.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—John Major.
Lord Chancellor—Quintin Hogg.
President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons—William Whitelaw.
Defence Minister—Lord Carrington.
Secretary for Social Services—Sir Keith Joseph.
Secretary for the Duchy of Lancaster—Anthony Barber.
Minister of Technology—Geoffrey Rippon.
Secretary for Employment and Productivity—Robert Carr.
Secretary for Education and Science—Mrs. Margaret Thatcher.
Secretary for Scotland—Gordon Campbell.
Lord Privy Seal and Leader in the House of Lords—Lord Jellicoe.
Minister of Housing and Local Government—Peter Walker.
Secretary for Wales—Peter Thomas.
Minister of Agriculture—James Prior.
President of the Board of Trade—Michael Noble.

Heath Is Paint Target
LONDON, June 21 (AP)—Angela Wright, 26, an editor, was charged yesterday with splashing red paint on Mr. Heath as he entered his Downing Street office. The incident took place as Mr. Heath returned to No. 10 after a speech to a large crowd was waiting to greet him.

As he stepped from the car, the prime minister and an aide were splattered with the paint. "That was a bit stupid," Mr. Heath said. Miss Wright was booked for a court appearance tomorrow.

By that time, the bulk of the Soviet arms had already been delivered. As General Moshe Dayan told this reporter during a recent trip to Israel, "Both Nasser and his Soviet bosses really believed they had enough weight to crush us." But this first stage of the plan went wrong because of the dash and brilliance of the tiny Israeli air force.

The Israeli air force checked the war of attrition by proving to President Nasser, and indeed to his Soviet advisers, that no target in Egypt was safe from Israeli bombing attacks. The threat of those attacks was the deterrent that took the pressure off Israel's Suez defences, for many months on end.

Seen against this background, the recent Soviet takeover of almost the entire air defence of Egypt is even more sinister than it appeared at first. It is, in fact, a way of patching up the long-range plan, to bring the Israelis to their knees, or to crush Israel altogether, that went wrong last year when the war of attrition was checked.

The Soviet pilots and SAM-3s have already put President Nasser's war of attrition back into high gear. How serious this is may be hard for North Americans to understand. For instance, we read of 30 Israeli soldiers lost, the other day, in a single fight on the Suez front, and no one was concerned. But for little Israel, that loss was exactly what a loss of over 2,800 Americans would be to the U.S.

FREE WORLD WILL ALSO LOSE
In view of all these facts, the present intellectual climate in this country is utterly incomprehensible. The facts show the Soviets have been long maturing and carefully preparing a cold-blooded plan for Israel's destruction. By destroying Israel, the Soviets undoubtedly expect to gain predominance in the entire Middle East. The proofs, by now, are abundant and glaring. Israel has nowhere to turn for help, except the United States.

But on this policy-making flank, President Nixon is uniquely immune from communist and left-wing attack.

Saigon Sends New Force To Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

Cong were killed yesterday in a battle with two South Vietnamese battalions southwest of Saigon.

The U.S. command in Saigon said today 60 percent of the weapons and 80 percent of the ammunition captured in Cambodia and that has so far been examined came from China. Twenty-five percent of the arms and 5 percent of the ammunition were of Soviet manufacture.

Hanoi Accuses U.S.
HONG KONG, June 21 (Reuters).—American aircraft and artillery have bombed and shelled North Vietnamese villages and fishing boats in the last week, the North Vietnam news agency said today.

The agency said that on Tuesday U.S. artillery south of the Demilitarized Zone "fired toxic chemical shells on several places in the northern part of the DMZ, affecting many civilians."

Reds Advance in Laos
VIENTIANE, Laos, June 21 (Reuters).—Laotian troops yesterday abandoned their last strategic position near the 'key' southern town of Saravane—signaling the collapse of hope for an early recapture of the town from Communist forces.

The evacuation of Nongbong, also known as Site 304, came only three days after another nearby government position, Ban Khut, fell to the Communists.

their ability to withstand disease. "The medical officers held meetings with relatives and friends held to a minimum," Tass said. "In particular, they prohibited handshaking."

The special apartment, located in the "Star City" commune village outside Moscow, was carefully disinfected before the cosmonauts entered, Tass said. Even the clothes laid out for the cosmonauts have been made germ-free, and only three doctors have been assigned to conduct the physical tests.

Soviet scientists yesterday expressed satisfaction with the Soyuz 9 orbital mission and said it demonstrated that "man, with his inherent creative endeavor, preserves his characteristic qualities under weightless conditions."

The voyage showed "the possibility of man's effective activities in the course of a long space flight," E. Khardan, director of the Abastumani Astrophysical Observatory in Georgia, said.

The marathon trip's purpose was to test the cosmonauts' ability to work in space for a long period as they would have to do when an orbital platform is set up. The Russians view such platforms as their top priority in space.

The Russians made the usual political capital of the flight. As one of their first acts upon landing, the cosmonauts gratefully thanked the Communist party and the Soviet Union for giving them the opportunity to undertake the mission. They said they are ready to do more.

Moscow will respond with a heroes' welcome after their medical checks. If past practice holds true, Mr. Sevast'yanov, a space rookie, will be made a hero of the Soviet Union. Col. Nikolayev already holds the title for his mission in Vostok 3.

Marine Gets Life Sentence

(Continued from Page 1)

and that his intelligence quotient level was below average.

"If we put the burden of the decision, 'Should I shoot or should I not shoot' on men like Schwarz," he said, "we are going to have a lot of dead Marines."

Prosecution attorney Capt. Franz P. Jevne, 27, said that simply following orders was no excuse for shooting helpless civilians.

Schwarz made to superior officers a few days after the incident at Son Thang. He said the statement read, "The team leader ordered us to kill them all. I started to fire along with everyone else."

"I don't remember whose idea it was, but it was decided back at CP (communist) post) to say we received sniper fire."

Mr. Jevne reminded the court that two witnesses including Pvt. Schwarz testified that he (Schwarz) was ordered to kill a wounded and screaming woman and a crying baby, both prostrate, individually, and that he fired his M-16-caliber pistol.

Pvt. Schwarz had said earlier that he fired into the ground, missing both.

Pvt. Schwarz, who took the stand in green jungle fatigues, told of being point man for the patrol when it entered the hamlet.

He said the patrol heard voices and thought "we had snuck up on the VC." When they entered the first of three huts, he said, "the people looked at us and started yelling and screaming. I (thought) they were signaling the VC."

Pvt. Schwarz said that while he searched the house he heard firing outside. "I got my rifle and started firing," he said. "I thought we had snuck into the bushes. I had completely forgotten about the people."

It wasn't until the patrol got to the third hut, Pvt. Schwarz said, after several of the five women and 11 children had been killed, that he realized Pvt. Herald was ordering his men to kill the women and children by shouting, "Open up. Kill them all!"

"Then it just dawned on all of us that he meant the people. All the while he was firing, he was yelling 'Kill them all' and reloading," Pvt. Schwarz testified.

Pvt. Schwarz said he saw no Vietnamese men in the hamlet and there was no hostile fire, but at the time he believed there must have been an attack because "the team leader wouldn't open up for nothing."

Son Thang village is located in the Que Son Valley, 350 miles northeast of Saigon. Yesterday at the court-martial showed that most of the residents were relatives of Viet Cong or Communist sympathizers. Marine officers classified the area as "hostile" territory.

Three other members of the patrol will be tried later and a fourth was granted immunity to become a prosecution witness.

2-Nation Police To Check Looting In Cambodia War

PHNOM PENH, June 21 (AP).—The Cambodian National Assembly has passed a resolution creating a "mixed police force" of Cambodians and South Vietnamese to deal with "incidents caused by allied troops."

In what was reportedly a stormy weekend session, the assembly accepted the government's proclamation of martial law but diluted its application considerably.

The assembly was reported to be in a rebellious mood because the government of Premier Lon Nol had, after ousting Prince Sihanouk three months ago, kept under "close surveillance" a number of deputies opposed to the new government's policies.

Details of the new bi-power police force were not revealed, but it is believed they were instructed to deal immediately and firmly with persistent and widespread reports of looting by both Cambodian and South Vietnamese troops after towns attacked or occupied by the Communist command had been retaken.

The assembly also issued a stern rebuke to members of the Cambodian United Nations delegation in New York for voting in favor of the admission of Communist China to the UN. The delegation is virtually unchanged since the ouster of Prince Sihanouk.

Would Abolish Jail Terms for Users

Canadian Drug Commission Calls for Relaxation of Law

By Jay Walz

OTTAWA, June 21 (UPI).—An official commission has recommended that Canada radically relax its laws banning or restricting the use of narcotics.

It called Friday for the abolition of prison terms for those convicted of possessing any mind-altering drugs, such as marijuana, opium, heroin and LSD, and said simple possession of these drugs should be considered a minor offense, subject to a fine of not more than \$100.

At present, marijuana smokers, as narcotics users, may, on conviction, receive fines ranging to \$2,000 and jail sentences of up to seven years. Many first offenders, however, come before magistrates subjected to impose fines or jail sentences of five days, often suspended.

The commission said it was not prepared to recommend that the use of marijuana be legalized, but had decided that the cannabis group, including marijuana and hashish, should be moved from the jurisdiction of the severe Narcotics Control Act to that of the more permissive Food and Drugs Act.

Use of Marijuana
These recommendations came from the five-member Commission on Narcotical Use of Drugs, led by Gerald Le Dain, law dean at Toronto's York University, which has been studying the problem for more than a year.

Placing the report before the House of Commons, the government said it would consider legislation easing present restrictions on the use of marijuana. But it rejected, for the time being, the proposed lowering of penalties for the illegal possession of other drugs.

"This government believes that current medical and sociological information does not justify any encompassing changes and will await the completion of the commission's final report with interest," John Munro, Federal Health Minister, said in a statement. He added that the government would consider legislation putting marijuana under the Food and Drugs Act, which would mean that those charged with possession would not be subject to jail terms.

No Offense Call
One commission member, Dr. Marie A. Bertrand, a University of Montreal criminologist, recommended that possession of marijuana and hashish be no offense at all.

Mr. Le Dain said at a news conference that the commission had

Iranian Jetliner Hijacked to Iraq

BEIRUT, June 21 (Reuters).—Three Iranians hijacked an Iran Air Boeing 747 jetliner today and forced the pilot to fly to Baghdad, Baghdad radio announced "tonight that the hijackers asked for political asylum in Iraq. The plane, with its crew and 88 passengers were allowed to fly back to Iran."

The Boeing was flying from Tehran to Abadan, and Kuwait when it was hijacked. The radio said the hijackers' request is being considered.

It is the duty of the Committee to Free Iran to inform the world that the present government of Iran has never been a representative government of 30 million Iranian citizens. The vast majority of the Iranian people have nothing but a loathing for the present regime in government. From the highest minister to the lowest clerk, all are selected, put in office, and forced upon the Iranian people.

With a background in government of this pattern, it is mockery that Iran, a great and mighty country, should attempt to take over the oversteering of Bahrain and other protectorates when the British leave the Persian Gulf. They must clean the government house first.

With this announcement, we demand that every major company doing business with Iran withhold all payments to the present illegal government until such time as free elections can be held supervised by a team recommended by the United Nations.

When a true representative government for the 30 million Iranian citizens is elected and a constitutional electorate established, all payments should be resumed. The monies received from such payments will be spent on programs that benefit every Iranian.

Illegal confiscation of private property is a continuing practice in all branches of the Iranian government. Because Iran's press is strictly censored, the true picture of government corruption rarely escapes beyond their borders. So massive is the volume of graft, however, that it seeps through various avenues of communication to the world.

A recent such incident was brought to the attention of the Committee to Free Iran. It involved the forging and falsification of international maritime documents without the ship's knowledge. This was the takeover of the S.S. Pirouze. The act of piracy has amounted to nothing but private profit. It has made a travesty of international maritime law. It can only happen when those in high echelons of government are cooperating.

As such reports continue to come to our Committee to Free Iran, we are forced to come to the realization that we are plan to make a full documentary report of these acts that its entirety will shock the whole free world once it is published.

Let us free Iran!

Committee for the Freedom of Iran, Box 3, No. 1 Vandewater Ave., New York City 10017. Harold Mahler, Chairman.

When Do We WAKE UP?

New facts about Soviet arms deliveries to the Kremlin's Arab client-states have now shed a lurid new light on the Kremlin's Middle Eastern aims. The aims are to beat the Israelis to their knees, or to destroy Israel absolutely.

These, one must further conclude, have been the aims ever since Israel's magnificent and humiliating defeat of the Kremlin's Arab clients in the Six-Day War. The evidence is now clear, in fact, that the Soviet pilots flying MIG-21s in Egypt represent only one stage in a long-range plan, which has always had these aims.

After the Six-Day War, it may be recalled, the Soviets soon began arms shipments to Egypt and Syria on an emergency basis. Since the Egyptians and Syrians had virtually lost their entire armed forces, the arms shipments were at first interpreted as being purely defensive in purpose.

Unfortunately, this interpretation is now shown to have been pure, wishful bosh. The quantities of arms the Soviets have shipped are simply too enormous to be consistent with a defensive purpose. The aims have clearly been offensive from the outset. If you doubt this, consider the following chilling figures.

INESCAPABLE FACTS
Before the Six-Day War, the Egyptians had 300 tanks and the Syrians had 350. Today, the Soviets have provided Egypt with 1,600 tanks, and the Syrians with 1,000. Before the Six-Day War, again, the Egyptians had 400 pieces of heavy artillery, and the Syrians 200. Today, the Soviets have provided the Egyptians with 1,600 heavy artillery pieces, and the Syrians with 1,000.

The contrast in planes is even more startling. The Egyptian air force has been increased from 100 planes in 1967 to 600 today, including 170 MIG-21s and 150 Sukhoi bombers in the supersonic category. The Syrian air force has been comparably increased, from 55 aircraft in 1967 to 260 today.

The 100 MIG-21s of the most advanced model, which the Soviet pilots are flying in Egypt, are additional to the figures given above for the Egyptian air force. Without counting the planes given the Egyptians and Syrians, just these 100 MIGs being flown by Soviet pilots considerably outnumber the Israeli air force's present stock of supersonic Phantoms and Mirages.

SOVIET CONSPIRACY
No one in his senses can read the foregoing figures without reaching a grim

conclusion. The Soviet arms shipments were obviously planned, from the first, to give the Arab client-states enough sheer weight of metal to crush Israel. That is the only possible interpretation. And this in turn explains Gamal Abdel Nasser's declaration of a "war of attrition" last year.

By that time, the bulk of the Soviet arms had already been delivered. As General Moshe Dayan told this reporter during a recent trip to Israel, "Both Nasser and his Soviet bosses really believed they had enough weight to crush us." But this first stage of the plan went wrong because of the dash and brilliance of the tiny Israeli air force.

The Israeli air force checked the war of attrition by proving to President Nasser, and indeed to his Soviet advisers, that no target in Egypt was safe from Israeli bombing attacks. The threat of those attacks was the deterrent that took the pressure off Israel's Suez defences, for many months on end.

Seen against this background, the recent Soviet takeover of almost the entire air defence of Egypt is even more sinister than it appeared at first. It is, in fact, a way of patching up the long-range plan, to bring the Israelis to their knees, or to crush Israel altogether, that went wrong last year when the war of attrition was checked.

The Soviet pilots and SAM-3s have already put President Nasser's war of attrition back into high gear. How serious this is may be hard for North Americans to understand. For instance, we read of 30 Israeli soldiers lost, the other day, in a single fight on the Suez front, and no one was concerned. But for little Israel, that loss was exactly what a loss of over 2,800 Americans would be to the U.S.

FREE WORLD WILL ALSO LOSE
In view of all these facts, the present intellectual climate in this country is utterly incomprehensible. The facts show the Soviets have been long maturing and carefully preparing a cold-blooded plan for Israel's destruction. By destroying Israel, the Soviets undoubtedly expect to gain predominance in the entire Middle East. The proofs, by now, are abundant and glaring. Israel has nowhere to turn for help, except the United States.

But on this policy-making flank, President Nixon is uniquely immune from communist and left-wing attack.

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CALL FOR FREE ELECTIONS IN IRAN!

It is the duty of the Committee to Free Iran to inform the world that the present government of Iran has never been a representative government of 30 million Iranian citizens. The vast majority of the Iranian people have nothing but a loathing for the present regime in government. From the highest minister to the lowest clerk, all are selected, put in office, and forced upon the Iranian people.

With a background in government of this pattern, it is mockery that Iran, a great and mighty country, should attempt to take over the oversteering of Bahrain and other protectorates when the British leave the Persian Gulf. They must clean the government house first.

With this announcement, we demand that every major company doing business with Iran withhold all payments to the present illegal government until such time as free elections can be held supervised by a team recommended by the United Nations.

When a true representative government for the 30 million Iranian citizens is elected and a constitutional electorate established, all payments should be resumed. The monies received from such payments will be spent on programs that benefit every Iranian.

Illegal confiscation of private property is a continuing practice in all branches of the Iranian government. Because Iran's press is strictly censored, the true picture of government corruption rarely escapes beyond their borders. So massive is the volume of graft, however, that it seeps through various avenues of communication to the world.

A recent such incident was brought to the attention of the Committee to Free Iran. It involved the forging and falsification of international maritime documents without the ship's knowledge. This was the takeover of the S.S. Pirouze. The act of piracy has amounted to nothing but private profit. It has made a travesty of international maritime law. It can only happen when those in high echelons of government are cooperating.

As such reports continue to come to our Committee to Free Iran, we are forced to come to the realization that we are plan to make a full documentary report of these acts that its entirety will shock the whole free world once it is published.

Let us free Iran!

Committee for the Freedom of Iran, Box 3, No. 1 Vandewater Ave., New York City 10017. Harold Mahler, Chairman.

Obrey

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And Republican Lindsay

Agnew Says 7 Top Democrats Urge Surrender in Indochina

By James M. Naughton

CELEBRATING June 21 (NYT)—ice-President Spiro T. Agnew accused eight of President Nixon's top anti-war critics at night of prescribing surrender, achieve peace in Indochina. The Vice-President contended at three Democratic senators—William Fulbright of Arkansas, Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts and George S. McGovern of South Dakota—and the Democratic National Chairman, Lawrence F. O'Brien, had "developed psychological addiction to an American defeat."

Mr. Agnew also criticized President Johnson's last secretary of defense, Clark M. Clifford, and the Johnson administration's top advisers at the Paris peace talks, J. William Garrison and Cyrus Vance, men "whom history has branded as failures."

McGovern Says Agnew's Conduct Is 'Disgraceful'

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—The conduct of U.S. Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew has been disgraceful, divisive and damaging, Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., said today.

"I think he has done more to divide and weaken the country, perhaps, than our enemies in Hanoi have done," Sen. McGovern asserted. "He is undercutting the whole possibility for a unified American people. He is a divisive, damaging influence on the people of this country."

Sen. McGovern made the statement after Mr. Agnew had described him and other anti-war officials as defeatists.

Illinois Village Burning After Train Blast

CHICAGO, June 21 (Reuters)—A fire from seven rail tank cars, which exploded and burned for hours, is burning the village of Crescent City, Ill., to the ground, fire brigade officials said today. All 600 residents of the village, miles south of Chicago, were evacuated after the tanks exploded, burning shops and houses in the area with fire.

Some 300 firemen in asbestos suits have been battling the flames for more than seven hours and about 100 people are reported seriously injured—many of them firefighters. Debris was thrown about 1,000 feet into the air when a short cut in a brake mechanism caused one tank car to explode, a spokesman for the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad said. The tank of the fire caused a chain reaction which caused six other tank cars to explode.

Death Crash Halts Trial of Newark Mayor

NEWARK, New Jersey, June 21 (AP)—A prosecution witness on way to testify at the extortion-bribe trial of Newark Mayor John J. Addonizio and six others, killed Friday when his car was hit by a truck. The victim was Paul Anderson, 49-year-old vice-president of the New Jersey National Bank. The section witness who died in a single-car accident on Tuesday 11 was Mario Gallo. Each was alone in his car at time of his accident.

Essex County Prosecutor Joseph J. Addonizio said he would be an investigation of the crash and include a complete medical check of Mr. Anderson's assistant U.S. Attorney Herbert M. Addonizio said if the investigation by the state or the county found any suspicion of foul play, federal authorities would join in the investigation.

The trial of Mr. Addonizio and six other defendants was held until Monday.

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Sight-and-sound telephone looked like this on a trial run Friday.

U.S.-Wide Service by 1975

Bell to Install 33 TV-Phones in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, June 21 (AP)—The first TV-phone will be installed by Bell Telephone in Pittsburgh July 1.

The system, 30 years in the making, will be installed by 1975 at least 100,000 picturephones in 24 U.S. cities, a Bell spokesman said.

Thirty-three picturephones are being installed here, now, and Bell's sales force hopes to increase the opening subscriber list.

The basic monthly rate, to business and residences, is \$180, and provides 30 minutes of calling time. Each minute beyond costs 25 cents. Then there's the regular charge for the "old" telephone, which is part of the kit. And a \$150 installation fee.

"Widespread use of picturephone service in the home is not expected until the 1980s" because of the initial cost factor, says Pennsylvania Bell's president, Robert J. Wachob. It is hoped costs will decrease.

What You Get

If you decide to run a picturephone, here's what you get: A metal stand on which sit a screen-camera and a control box. The total weight is about 20 pounds. A service unit is installed in the house or building, up to 85 feet away from the other equipment.

The camera is extremely sensitive and can operate even in dimly lit room. It serves through nearly a full circle. The screen is 5 by 5 1/2 inches.

"In addition to face-to-face communications," Bell says, "users... who have access to a computer can dial the computer and have displayed on the picturephone screen information such as inventory and stock-market reports, sales charts and production schedules. A data set links the picturephone to the computer."

List of Services

"Using the touch-tone buttons, the customer simply selects from a list of services the information he wants displayed. The computer's output is then translated by the data set and displayed on the picturephone set screen."

What about the lady caller or receiver—caught in household chores, makeup away and weighed by hair curlers—who doesn't want to go on the air? She pushes a button, and her image is replaced by horizontal bars.

Or if you want to see how you look to others, just push another button and see yourself.

U.S. 'Disaster Grants' Keep 43 Medical Schools Afloat

WASHINGTON, June 21 (WP)—Forty-three of 107 U.S. medical schools are getting "financial distress" grants from the government, totaling \$15 million this year, for an average of nearly \$349,000 per school.

"What we're giving them are disaster grants," explained Dr. Robert Q. Marston, director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

Deans of Loyola University's Stritch Medical College near Chicago and St. Louis University Medical School say they may not be able to stay open "more than another year" without substantial help. Dr. Robert Felix, St. Louis medical dean, notes his college has almost completely consumed endowments that have been "its lifeblood for years."

Other medical schools in severe trouble (some authorities give them "three to five years") include Tufts University in Boston, New York Medical College, Bowman-Gray in Winston-Salem, N.C., Creighton University in Omaha, Neb., and Women's Medical College in Philadelphia.

Leading Canadian Unions Reject Trudeau Pay Curbs

By Robert H. Estabrook

OTTAWA, June 21 (WP)—Canada's major labor group has flatly rebuffed the Trudeau government's efforts to curb wage and price inflation without coercion.

In particular, the 1.6 million-member Canadian Labor Congress has denounced the 6 percent maximum wage increase guideline set by the Federal Prices and Incomes Commission, refusing to "comfort the servile agents of government."

This blunt rejection, which has the support of other unions, flies in the face of an unusual agreement obtained from business leaders, who consented, if called upon, to hold 1970 price increases below actual cost increases.

The effect of the rebuff is to ruin any pretensions Ottawa officials may have had about establishing a model for the United States to follow in controlling inflation.

Prices and Incomes Commissioner John H. Young does not hide his disappointment. A critic of direct controls, he talks now of the objective of holding price increases to a manageable 4 percent a year by "intermediate" measures somewhere between mere requests for co-operation and broad exercise of governmental powers.

But the Commission's position is complicated by the intermittent strikes now being conducted by postal unions in a sustained assault on 6 percent wage increase guidelines.

Despite vows by the liberal federal government to hold the line, reports of up to 20 percent increases over two years won by construction, steel and tugboat workers arouse sympathy for the postal employees.

Union members complain that prices mount irrespective of costs and that they are being asked to bear the main burden of inflation. Mr. Young, a former Yale professor and British Columbia University dean, is sympathetic at least to the point of criticizing other unilaterally granted increases.

On the record, Canada can cite somewhat more success than the United States in coping with inflation in recent months. The yearly rate of price increases is down to 3.8 percent at the moment which, with a 2.5 percent annual production increase, means that reasonable stability could be in sight if other disruptions did not intervene.

In May, the cost of living index actually declined slightly—one almost entirely to lower food prices. The bank prime interest rate is down a full point to 7 percent. Unemployment, however, is 5.5 percent—somewhat higher than in the United States.

Some politicians, notably of the (Socialist) New Democratic party, argue that Canada has actually halted its own pressures and that whatever inflation it now experiences is imported from the United States.

Privately there is some bitterness at the United States for failing to acknowledge earlier that it was fighting a major war in Vietnam and for failing to take more decisive anti-inflation steps.

But Canadian officials know that strong inflationary pressures are a fact of life in the United States and that, as long as the war continues, these will inevitably affect Canada.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's attempt to minimize the problem consisted of a plan a year ago to enlist business and union support in a cooperative venture which now appears to have fallen apart. Even though the outlook is bleak, some political critics do not entirely write off the chance of ultimate success for the government's efforts.

Mr. Trudeau can be effective in mobilizing public opinion, and that could be the only remaining sanction against a new round of large wage hikes.

Tacos the Treat At Nixon's 30th Anniversary

THURMONT, Md., June 21 (UPI)—President and Mrs. Nixon observed their 30th wedding anniversary this week-end at Camp David with a serving of Mexican tacos.

In commemoration of the fact that he and his wife spent their honeymoon on a trip to Mexico after their wedding in 1940, Mr. Nixon instructed the staff at the Catocin Mountain retreat to have a supply of tacos on hand.

The President presented an anniversary gift of pearls to his wife.

The \$15 million in federal disaster aid comes from \$101.4 million in what NIH calls "total institutional support." For fiscal 1971, President Nixon's budget asks \$113.6 million "appropriate in view of the needs," said one official, but "far from enough" in the view of the deans.

Other medical schools getting distress grants are those of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Boston, California (Graves), Howard, Iowa, Louisiana (Calif.), Miami, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Northwestern, Puerto Rico, Temple, Tennessee, Tulane, Utah,

Agents Shoot 2 Men

U.S. Seizes 123 Drug-Ring Suspects

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 21 (WP)—Federal agents this weekend arrested 123 suspects in a narcotics ring that officials said controlled most of the cocaine and a large share of the heroin traffic in the United States.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell told newsmen at a press conference this morning that raids in ten cities had paralyzed the wholesale network, perhaps permanently.

One of the alleged ringleaders, Allen Eric Knud-Marrero, 29, was critically wounded in a gun battle with narcotics agents at his home near Miami.

Another suspect was shot in the jaw after allegedly reaching out from his car and dragging a Treasury agent 75 feet along a Manhattan street in a getaway attempt.

The criminal enforcement chief of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, George M. Belk, estimated that the ring handled 75 to 80 percent of the cocaine and about 30 percent of the heroin coming into the United States.

Ten arrests, which began at 10 p.m. last night, climaxed six months of intensive undercover work, code-named "Operation Eagle." It was the biggest federal narcotics "bust" in history, officials said.

Mostly Latin Americans

All of the suspects were said to be natives of Cuba, many of them refugees who fled to the United States after the downfall of dictator Fulgencio Batista.

Nearly 33 pounds of cocaine and heroin—with a wholesale value of \$259,000 and a retail price ten times that much—were seized in the raids, agents said.

The pickups stretched from San Juan, P.R., to Los Angeles. Four suspects were arrested in Washington, D.C. Arrest warrants were issued for 190 defendants in all, and 67 were still being sought.

In addition to the narcotics seized over the weekend, Attorney General Mitchell said, another 66 pounds of cocaine and heroin were obtained by undercover agents during the investigation.

Paid for Drugs

"We paid dearly for it, too," an official said. "We started buying the stuff back in February or March, when we couldn't blow our cover. In this case, we'll never get our money back."

He estimated that government agents spent some \$640,000 for the "evidence." But at least, he said, they got it wholesale. The retail price of all the narcotics piled up during Operation Eagle—the 66 pounds seized with "buy money" and the 33 seized over the weekend—was estimated at \$8,990,000.

Mr. Mitchell called the operation "a tremendous success" and one that he said would have been impossible without court-approved wiretaps. Six of these, three in the Miami area, two in Chicago, and one in New York, were secured during May and June.

By then, said Narcotics Bureau director John E. Ingersoll, "the investigation had reached the point where undercover activities would not reveal the identities of all the major traffickers, and some agents conducting normal surveillances were fired upon by some of the subjects."

He said none of the suspects were members of the Mafia.

"We know the Mafia is involved in the drug traffic, but not exclusively," Mr. Ingersoll emphasized. He described the network smashed over the weekend as a loose "federation of organizations that deal with each other."

"The common belief that a handful of people control drug trafficking is contrary to fact," he said.

Narcotics agents said the ring's cocaine supply came from Central and South America, where it originates in the Andes mountain regions of Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Colombia and Ecuador.

The heroin, originating in the poppy fields of Turkey, was reportedly smuggled here by way of Beirut, then Curacao in the Dutch West Indies, then San Juan and finally Miami.

The first raids last night were directed at suspects in Miami, New York and Chicago. They were followed up at 3 a.m. today by more arrests there and in Washington, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, San Juan, Newark, Las Vegas and Hartford, Conn.

Communist Teacher Charges UCLA Violated Her Rights

LOS ANGELES, June 21.—Charging that University of California regents violated free speech and other rights, Angela Davis, a Negro, will sue in a federal court to keep her philosophy teaching job at the University of California at Los Angeles, her attorney disclosed yesterday.

Attorney John T. McTernan said the regents, who voted Friday not to renew the contract of Miss Davis, an acting assistant professor of philosophy, had violated her right to freedom of speech in two main respects.

● Claiming to have based their action on her public speeches.

● Having based their action, in reality, on the fact that she is a Communist party member.

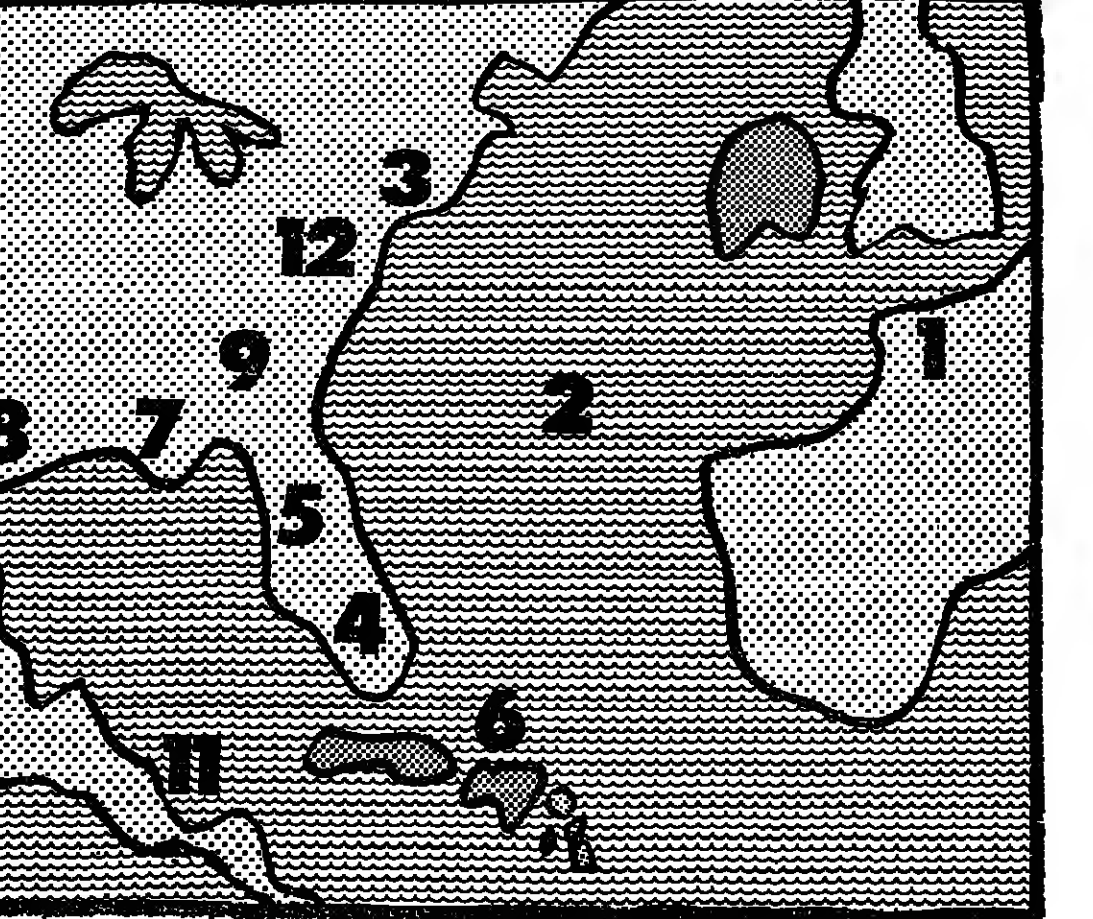
In addition, Miss Davis will claim that she was denied due process of law in that she was not given a chance to see the evidence against her and to respond to it.

She will also charge that she was denied equal protection of the law in that she has been "singled out and hounded" by the regents since last Sept. 19, when university president Charles J. Hitch was directed to initiate proceedings to discharge her.

Meanwhile, Montgomery Furth, chairman-elect of the UCLA philosophy department, declared that

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4. You arrive in sunny Miami at 15:10 that afternoon. Miami's spacious modern airport has customs and immigration right in the same building. And there's time for a little business or pleasure.
5. You can fly to all of Florida on one great airline.
6. Have dinner in the Caribbean. Kingston, Jamaica 18:30 Nassau, Bahamas 17:23
7. Be in New Orleans at 16:50
8. Houston at 17:30
9. Atlanta at 19:33
10. Los Angeles at 19:40 San Francisco at 19:20
11. Be in Central or South America the same day. Mexico City 19:15 Panama 19:20 Caracas 22:40
12. After business and pleasure in Miami, you can go North to New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Providence.



Obituaries

Dr. Sydney Chapman Dies; Headed Geophysical Year

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT)—Dr. Sydney Chapman, one of the grand old men of geophysics, died Tuesday in Boulder (Colo.) Memorial Hospital after a heart attack and stroke. He was 82.

Although Dr. Chapman constructed a classic theory to explain how eruptions on the sun cause magnetic storms and auroral displays on earth, he was almost as famous for his feats of walking and cycling.

In fact, only a few days before he entered the hospital on June 12 with suspected pneumonia, Dr. Chapman had gone for a two-and-a-half-hour walk with a colleague. A high point in his career was his chairmanship of the committee that ran the International Geophysical Year of 1957-58, known as the I.G.Y. It was the most ambitious scientific undertaking ever carried out and led to the launching of the first earth satellites.

Taught in Britain

Although Dr. Chapman was British-born and long a professor at British universities, in recent years he had divided most of his time between the University of Colorado in Boulder and the University of Alaska in College. The latter university, and its Geophysical Institute, lie in the zone

where auroral displays occur with maximum frequency.

His legendary love of cycling is said to have been born during the general strike in London in 1926. From then on, for about 30 years, he cycled the 15 miles from his home to Imperial College.

In 1919, aged 31, he was elected to Britain's prestigious Royal Society. It is said that he came to societies of the society in white tie and tails, speaking through London traffic on his bicycle.

John Lear, science editor of the Saturday Review, reports that Dr. Chapman and his late wife, Kathleen, once cycled the 25 miles from Pasadena to Santa Monica through the torrent of traffic on the six-lane Los Angeles freeway. "Most people," says Mr. Lear, "would have been warned away from an attempt by approach road signs which exclude from the freeway motorcycles, motor scooters and pedestrians." Chapman, with his usual conscientious precision, noticed that the signs had not banned bicyclists.

In his later years, Dr. Chapman retained the same eye boyishness that characterized both his appearance and his demeanor. Yet, his enthusiasm was an inspiration to several generations of students on both sides of the Atlantic.

He was born in Eccles, Lancashire, and studied both at Manchester University and Trinity College, Cambridge. From 1910 to 1914, he worked at the Royal Greenwich Observatory, where his enthusiasm was an inspiration to several generations of students on both sides of the Atlantic.

His "model" of such relationships, involving particle clouds ejected by the sun and induced electric currents high above the earth, was evolved with such co-workers as V.C.A. Ferrar of England and Julius Eklund of Germany.

The winner of many prizes in mathematics and geophysics, Dr. Chapman served as president of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics and was a leader in efforts to broaden international efforts in science. For much of his life, he leaned towards pacifism and saw in the bitter, anti-war poetry of A.E. Housman a suitable commentary on the Viet-

In 1922, he married Katherine N. Stenhal, who died in 1967. Surviving are four children.

David Irwin

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT)—David Irwin, 60, who survived a 2,000-mile trip alone across the Arctic in 1935, died Thursday after a brief illness at his home in Scituate, Pa. Mr. Irwin made worldwide headlines when he survived a six-month trek across the Arctic alone to satisfy a consuming need for adventure.

Mr. Irwin, a member of the physical education staff at Kansas State Teachers College here for 45 years, was football coach from 1928 to 1958, an athletic director until 1960 and track coach until his retirement in 1965. In 1960, he was coach of the United States Women's Track and Field Team at the Olympics in Rome.

Prof. Cecil Roth

JERUSALEM, June 21 (Reuters)—Prof. Cecil Roth, 71, an authority on the history of the Jewish people, died here last night. The British-Jewish historian settled in Israel after retiring from Oxford University in 1964.

Countess de Bendor

PARIS, June 21.—Countess Mercedes de Bendor, 36, a Spanish-born Parisian socialite frequently named on Europe's ten-best-dressed women lists, died yesterday in the American Hospital here after a long illness.

Poland Frees Two It 'Railroaded'

WARSAW, June 21 (UPI)—Polish military authorities yesterday released two British railway enthusiasts who were arrested three weeks ago accused of gathering secret information.

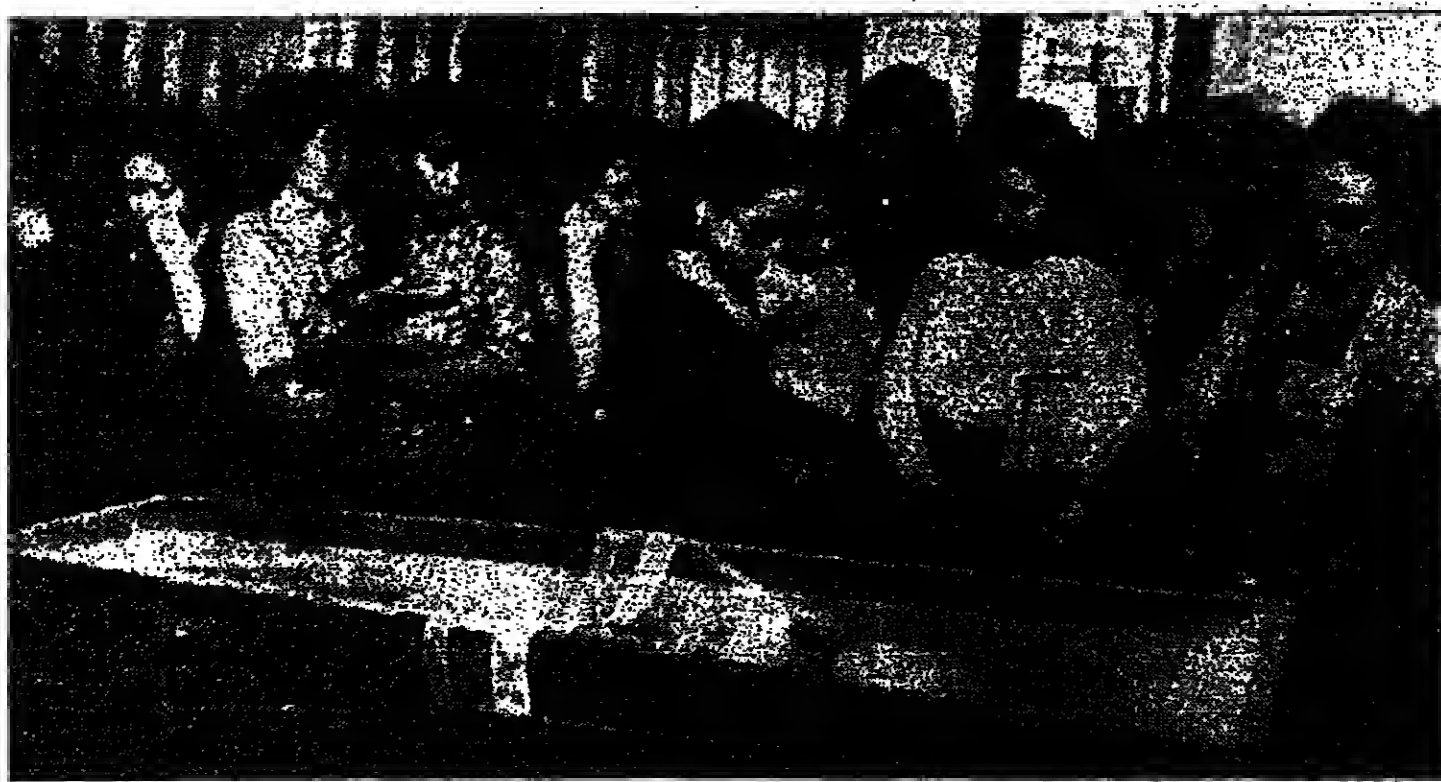
Alan B. Horn, the British chargé d'affaires, said the Polish Foreign Ministry informed him that the two men, Ian Turnbull and Jeffrey Fletcher, of Surbiton, were released from jail in Zielona Gora, western Poland.

The charges against them have evidently been dropped," Mr. Horn said, and the British Embassy will arrange their return home by plane, probably tomorrow.

The news ended a struggle by British officials and the families of the two men to convince the authorities of the Wrocław military district that they were genuine railway enthusiasts and not on an espionage mission.

Mr. Turnbull and Mr. Fletcher, both about 30, had been taking photographs of Polish locomotives near Zielona Gora when they were arrested.

Train spotting, a popular British hobby, is relatively unknown in Poland.



MOURNING—Wives and daughters of former President Sukarno are among this group who viewed the body of the late Indonesian leader Sunday. His third wife, Sari Dewi, is at the center, holding her daughter, Kartika Sari. At the extreme right is Mrs. Tien Suharto, wife of Sukarno's successor, President Suharto.

Indonesia's Sukarno Dies in Obscurity

(Continued from Page 1)

implications, but many Indonesians and foreigners came to feel that he had selected the PKI as the only group competent enough to succeed him and had encouraged the abortive attempt to wipe out military opposition.

Instead of trying him, however, his successors punished Sukarno with isolation and obscurity. Cultivating a process that was eluded by his many still loyal supporters in central and east Java, the military rulers stripped him by degrees of his title and his authority and 18 months after the abortive coup attempt, confined him to his week-end palace at Bogor in the hills 40 miles south of Jakarta. He was finally replaced as president by Gen. Suharto.

Like many Indonesians, Sukarno (who preferred the Dutch spelling of his name: Soekarno) had only one name. Some sources listed his first name as Ahmed, a noble one in the Moslem world, but he never used it.

He was 5 feet 8 inches tall, making him taller than most other Indonesians, and he kept his weight at 150 or 160 pounds. With his erect walk and black brimless velvet top, the traditional Javanese hat of Southeast Asia, covering his baldness, he looked younger than his years.

Sukarno, married a total of seven times, was noted for his vanity and his attractiveness to women. He was once joking with a photographer for a French magazine that he had referred to the president as "the great seducer." When the photographer said, "That is a com-

pliment in Paris," Sukarno roared with laughter.

Although he had no military training, Sukarno usually dressed in well-tailored uniforms of gray or mustard brown that he designed himself, and he carried a swagger stick imbedded with pearls.

Mixed Strains

Sukarno personified the mixed national and religious strains of his country. He was born on June 6, 1901, in Surabaya on the island of Java. His father was a Moslem Javanese schoolmaster of aristocratic background but modest resources.

His mother was a high-caste Hindu beauty from Bali, the romantic island to the east where in 1906 many natives committed suicide to avoid complete subjugation by the Dutch.

Sukarno had his early schooling in Surabaya. At the age of 14, he was sent to live as a foster son in the home of Haji Umar Sayid Tjokrosaminoto, a businessman and early nationalist political and religious leader.

Mr. Tjokrosaminoto was the founder of the political organization Indonesian Islamic League and was of sufficient standing to get the young Sukarno admitted as one of the few native students at a Western-style, Dutch-language high school.

Mr. Tjokrosaminoto recognized his foster son's abilities and directed him toward a life of politics. He taught the young man oratorical, nationalist and party organization, and succeeded in entering him, at the age of 19, as one of the first 11 native students admitted to a

new Dutch technical college at Bandung.

At college he was a good student. He studied architecture and received a civil engineering degree, but he associated with teachers and students interested in politics. He displayed little interest in a career in architecture, and he soon turned to a full-time political career.

After an unsuccessful Communist-sponsored uprising in 1926 and 1927, Sukarno formed a new political party, the Indonesian Nationalist Party (PNI), and became its chairman.

By 1929, he was enough of a danger that the Dutch arrested him. After a four-month trial he was sentenced to four years in jail. Released early in 1931, he moved immediately again to attack the Dutch.

Sukarno also wrote nationalist pamphlets and, after remaining aloof from parties for a short time, joined the Indonesian party (PNI). He became its chairman but was arrested again in 1932 and exiled to the outer islands.

When the Japanese invaded, the Dutch moved Sukarno twice. He was freed by the Japanese at Padang in central Sumatra in 1942. Controversy shrouds this part of Sukarno's life.

Two Versions

The official government biography says that Sukarno met with Soekarno, leaders at Djakarta to determine how to keep the cause of nationalism alive under the Japanese occupation.

In this version, it was agreed that Sukarno and Dr. Mohammad Hatta should cooperate with the invaders while the other two leaders would go underground and keep the nationalist movement alive.

The harsher version of this period pictures Sukarno as a Japanese collaborator who believed the Axis powers would win the war. He helped supply Japan with workers and soldiers from the Indonesian population and gave speeches against the Allied cause.

When the Japanese surrendered in August, 1945, British troops were on their way to help take over control of Indonesia for the Allies. Sukarno hesitated about the next move but two days after the surrender, at the insistence of the younger nationalist leaders who held him at pistol-point, he declared Indonesia a republic in a proclamation of independence signed by himself and Dr. Hatta.

Five Principles

The new nation was to follow the five principles Sukarno had pronounced two months before—nationalism, internationalism, democracy, social justice and belief in God.

After the proclamation, Sukarno and Dr. Hatta had to build a native government and army. They used weapons left behind by the Japanese and took to the jungles to fight a four-year war with the Dutch.

When the Communists tried to capture the nationalist movement, Sukarno smashed their efforts decisively. "Choose Communism or choose me," he told his people on a radio broadcast.

This stand also helped him to win worldwide support for the Indonesian revolt, which ended in December, 1949, when the Dutch turned over administration of the island nation to Sukarno's government.

A Nation's Forgiveness

DJAKARTA, June 21 (UPI)—Friends, enemies and colleagues joined today in mourning Sukarno's death.

President Suharto decreed a full state funeral tomorrow afternoon, as well as seven days of official mourning.

The government ordered all flags lowered to half-staff and began arrangements for the funeral in Butir, East Java, the Sukarno family home.

Another gesture of forgiveness came from Indonesia's leading Moslem scholar, Professor Hamka, who asked to be permitted to lead the funeral prayers for Sukarno.

Prof. Hamka was imprisoned on orders of Sukarno in the early 1960s. He said he wanted to lead the prayers as a token of final reconciliation and forgiveness.

The same feeling of forgiveness seemed to spread throughout the nation. By this afternoon more than 5,000 Indonesians had filed past the opened coffin at Sukarno's suburban home.

Paul Elevates Croatian Friar To Sainthood

ROME, June 21 (NYT)—Pope Paul VI today proclaimed the first Croatian saint, a 14th-century martyr in the Holy Land, and deplored in a eulogy that the modern world preferred "fashion to faith."

More than 10,000 Yugoslavs attended the canonization rite in St. Peter's Cathedral, the largest Roman Catholic pilgrimage ever to come to the Vatican from a Communist nation.

The new saint is Nicholas Tavella, who was slain with three other Franciscan friars by Moslems in 1391 in Jerusalem. The others, French friars Deodatus of Aquitaine and Peter of Narbonne and Italian monk Stephen of Cuneo, were also canonized in the three-and-one-half-hour ceremony.

The pope said that honoring the victims of religious intolerance was not an anti-Moslem gesture. "We want better relations between Christians and Moslems," the pope said, noting that it had taken almost six centuries for the four friars to be declared saints, because they had sought martyrdom and died "maybe imprudently."

Yugoslavia is the only European Communist state that maintains regular diplomatic relations with the Holy See. Cuba is the only other Communist nation with Vatican ties. Yugoslav sources said today that President Tito will pay a formal call on Pope Paul when he visits Rome later this year.

On Firms Worried

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—Competition for control of world oil resources is growing fiercer, chiefly because of Russian pressure, and in the strife-torn Arab world some Western companies now fear for the lives and property of their employees.

Some frightening assessments of the future in world oil fields were given this week in interviews with several United States executives, with emphasis on Middle East dangers and the growing Soviet influence there.

Pointing out the new dangers to American and other Western oil companies operating in Arab countries, Walter J. Levy, dean of U.S. oil economists, notes:

Black Policemen In New York Say They're Harassed

NEW YORK, June 21 (UPI)—A group of black policemen calling themselves the Guardians have charged that racism exists in the New York City Police Department. About 1,300 of the 32,000 policemen are black.

Howard Sheffey, secretary of the Guardians, said Saturday that incidents of "undue harassment" of black recruits during their probationary period and even racial epithets appearing on precinct bulletin boards have been reported.

Mr. Sheffey protested an incident on June 6 in which a black policeman allegedly tried to restrain two white officers from beating a handcuffed suspect in a stationhouse in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn.

Mr. Sheffey said the officer, Walter Smith, protested the incident, but received no satisfaction. "Since department channels aren't ironing it out, we decided to do something about it," Mr. Sheffey said.

2 U.S. Policemen Shot In Separate Incidents

CHICAGO, June 21 (AP)—Two policemen—one in Chicago, one in San Francisco—were shot Friday as they were making out routine reports in their squad cars.

In Chicago, Kenneth G. Kaner, 38, father of two, died after he was hit by a shotgun blast fired through a window of the car. In San Francisco, Richard P. Radenich, 35, was gravely wounded when one of three pistol shots hit him in the head.

Warning to Arab Allies

Saudis May Stop Aid to Egypt Jordan If Pipeline Stays Closed

BEIRUT, June 21 (AP)—Saudi Arabia has threatened to stop its multimillion-dollar financial assistance to Egypt and Jordan if its oil pipeline to the Mediterranean remains closed.

It has also threatened to discontinue permanently with the line and export all its oil from the Persian Gulf.

The two threats were contained in a statement distributed by the Saudi Embassy here and published in local newspapers today. The statement was attributed to "a high-level Saudi source."

"If the aim behind the closure of the line is to weaken Saudi Arabia's financial resources so that it would not be able to continue to help the Arab confrontation states and force it to stop the assistance, I must admit this objective has been realized," the source was quoted as saying.

Nasser and Helou

Lebanese newspapers today reported that Presidents Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt and Charles Helou of Lebanon will try to persuade their Syrian counterpart, Nureddin al-Atassi, to permit the line to reopen.

The leaders are attending the impromptu Arab summit conference under way in Tripoli, Libya. The line, linking Saudi oil fields to a terminal in Lebanon via Jordan and Syria, was punctured by a Syrian bulldozer May 3.

Mr. al-Atassi's government has refused to allow its repair, reportedly in revenge for higher Israeli revenues from the American company that operates it.

The company, Tapline, is a subsidiary of the Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco). The line carries 14 percent of Arabia's yearly production in Saudi Arabia, which last year totaled a billion barrels.

The Saudi statement today said closure of the line has made it impossible for Saudi Arabia to go on paying its \$120 million share of an annual \$312 million stipend to Egypt and Jordan.

Kuwait and Libya pay the balance of the subsidy, which is to offset losses suffered in the 1967 Mideast war.

The statement did not flatly say that King Faisal had decided to close the line and stop his cash aid to the "front-line" countries.

But the threat was clear that these steps would be taken if the line were not back in operation soon. Reports say the government has set June 25 as the deadline.

On Firms Worried

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—Competition for control of world oil resources is growing fiercer, chiefly because of Russian pressure, and in the strife-torn Arab world some Western companies now fear for the lives and property of their employees.

Some frightening assessments of the future in world oil fields were given this week in interviews with several United States executives, with emphasis on Middle East dangers and the growing Soviet influence there.

Pointing out the new dangers to American and other Western oil companies operating in Arab countries, Walter J. Levy, dean of U.S. oil economists, notes:

Arab Guerrilla Chief Warns New Jordan Strife Is Likely

TRIPOLI, Libya, June 21 (UPI)—A Palestinian guerrilla leader Yassir Arafat has told Arab leaders gathered here that new fighting might break out "at any moment" between Palestinian guerrillas and Jordanian forces.

The four Arab countries directly involved in the war with Israel opened a summit conference with other Arab leaders today to discuss a coordinating strategy against the Jewish nation, according to official sources.

They said the heads of state of the "confrontation" countries—Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Jordan—met this morning at the headquarters of the Libyan Council of Ministers. Their talks, shrouded in secrecy, lasted six hours.

The four heads of state, President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Nureddin al-Atassi of Syria, Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr of Iraq and Jordan's King Hussein, arrived here Saturday to attend celebrations marking the final evacuation of U.S. troops from Wheelus air base.

Describing the present uneasy peace between guerrillas and the Jordanian authorities following six days of shooting recently, Mr. Arafat said in a memorandum that "sparkle still lurk under the surface."

"Those who triggered the rise of the sedition continue to use methods of instigation and detonation. This indicates the situation might explode at any moment."

"It means the Palestinian revolution is exposed to another conspiracy which would be more horrible than its predecessor and would involve the Jordanian Army, forces of the (Palestinian) revolution and the people."

The only official word in Libya about the talks came in a brief statement by the Libyan news agency which said: "Topics discussed were the Palestinian question and the great number of commando organizations."

In Cairo it was reported that Lebanon's President Charles Helou, also here for the evacuation celebrations, did not join today's summit talks. No explanation was offered for his absence.

Libyan Prime Minister and head of state Col. Moamer Kadhafi, joined the conference to expound his plan for activation of the eastern (Syrian, Iraqi, Jordanian) front against Israel, the sources said.

The Libyan plan is backed by Egypt, which wants other Arab countries to shoulder greater responsibilities and thus relieve the Israeli pressure on the Suez front. It was reported to have introduced modifications to the Libyan plan, although the nature of the amendments has not been disclosed.

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Laird Backs Spain's Entry Into NATO

Gives View During 5-Day Madrid Visit

By Richard Eder

MADRID, June 21 (NYT)—U.S. Secretary of Defense John R. Laird strongly endorsed today the eventual entry of Spain into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He had discussed the matter with Spanish leaders, and he had found their attitude cautious.

Mr. Laird, who was undoubtedly in the opposition of several European nations to Spanish membership in the alliance, but he went to express hope that this opposition could be reduced.

I do feel that in this world in which we live, should there be a change—and hopefully there will be—a change in the attitude of the United States toward Spain, it will be in favor of entry into NATO the long run, as part of her national security interests.

Mr. Laird is on a five-day visit to confer with Spanish government and defense chiefs as well as to make a tour of American military installations. A principal object of his talks has been the negotiation over renewing U.S. rights to use air bases at Torrejón and Zaragoza and a naval base at Rota.

Spanish Demand

The secretary's remarks about

TO indicated that the United States, which has run into a Spanish demand for a more substantial military guarantee than the administration wishes to give, is in a difficult position. Spain is offering long-range support NATO membership in exchange for Spain's agreement to sign, in 1975, a five-year limited defense pact.

In 1957 the United States, through a congressional resolution, announced that its policy favored Spanish membership in the alliance. The nature of the Franco regime aroused adamant opposition in part of several members of the United States Congress, notably Great Britain, Scandinavia, Netherlands and Belgium.

U.S. advocacy dwindled, the matter became virtually a dead letter under the succeeding Democratic administrations. President Nixon, who regards NATO as a strategically desirable as a way to avoid periodic negotiations over the U.S.-which are politically troublesome both in the United States and here—revived the idea.

Shifting Alliances

Over the past six months or so, Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo has indicated that he no longer regards NATO membership as particularly desirable at a time when alliances are deteriorating and shifting. Spain, he made it clear today that he did not take this as a firm expression of the Spanish official attitude.

Mr. Laird hinted at some substantial shift in the U.S. position, the current negotiations, although he refused to disclose any details.

He said that the negotiations were in a "final" and "very important" stage in the next two weeks, he added.

We have some very important information to add to the negotiations. I have been making recommendations to the State Department and shall be making more of this visit.

In the context of his words appear to indicate that he would be recommending some new American action to speed the talks along, presumably, could concern the amount of military aid to be offered.

The report put the number of political prisoners in the Soviet Union at several thousand. In Czechoslovakia, the report said, anyone who criticizes the government or other Communist countries can be arrested. Listed the "most notable case" so far was that of Ludek Pachman, an international chess player held for distributing "counter-revolutionary" leaflets.

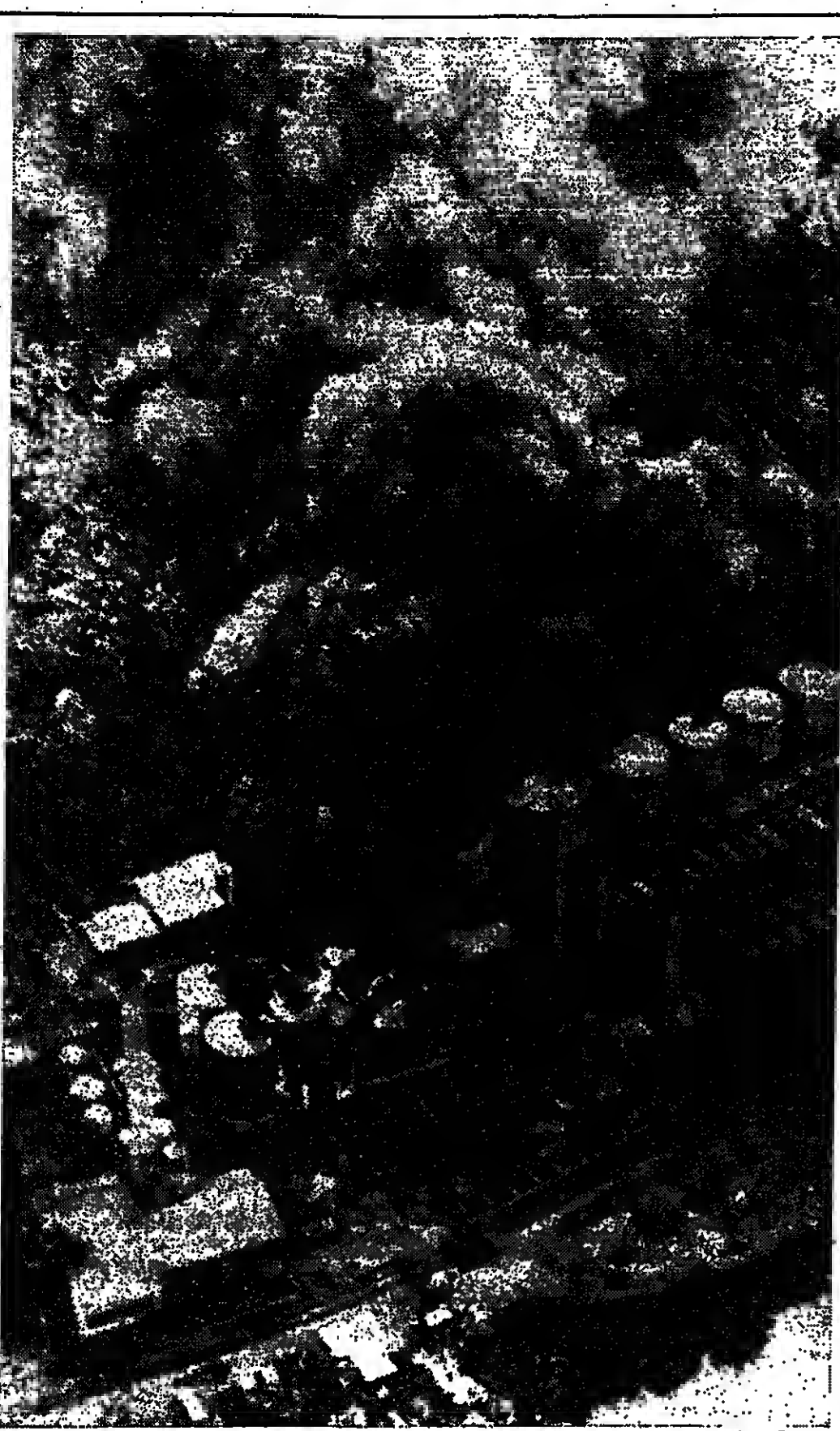
The report called "The Face of Persecution—1970"—said about 10 men and women "prisoners of conscience" are held in Mexico. The situation in South Africa, the report said, "continues to deteriorate," and about 14 detainees have died.

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OIL FIRE—Tanks at the Sonneborn Division of the Witco Chemical Corp. in Franklin, Pa., were ignited by explosion Friday and burned for more than 30 hours. The blaze killed three, injured 14 and burned more than a million gallons of fuel.

Anti-Spanish Riot in Sahara Widens Dispute With Morocco

By Loren Jenkins

RABAT, June 21 (WP)—Morocco's long dispute with Spain over the phosphate-rich Spanish Sahara has taken a dangerous turn following a violent anti-Spanish demonstration last week in the desert territory's capital of el-Aaiun.

Reports reaching here indicate that Spanish troops opened fire on an estimated 2,000 young anti-Spanish demonstrators on Thursday, killing or wounding 12 persons. In Madrid Foreign Ministry officials said two demonstrators were killed, adding that there was no accurate information on the number of wounded.

The clash in the port city was the first indication that a new phase has begun in Morocco's campaign to wrest the vast 102,600-square-mile territory from Madrid. Spanish officials attributed the demonstration to "foreign agitators." If this is true, it would confirm persistent reports here that Morocco is again organizing desert guerrillas to put pressure on Spain to abandon the territory, which has long been claimed by both Morocco and Mauritania. In 1957 and 1958, the then recently in-

Lawyers Bid Spain Grant An Amnesty

By Loren Jenkins

MADRID, June 21 (NYT)—Spain's lawyers called yesterday for a general amnesty of political prisoners and the abolition of special political courts.

After a 19-hour session, the National Lawyers Congress, meeting in the northern city of Leon, approved the proposals by 185 to 107 votes. The resolutions had been offered by a group of liberal and leftist lawyers and opposed by a pro-government bloc.

The government was able to defeat by a much larger margin the proposal it was most eager to block. This was a call for the passage of a statute on political prisoners that would assign specified rights to persons jailed for political reasons.

The number of political prisoners in Spain is estimated by impartial observers at 400 to 500. About a thousand or so may be at liberty awaiting trial or the resolution of appeals.

Partial Victory

The plenary session, which ended at five yesterday morning, was marked by shouts, threats of walkouts and several near-scuffles. It represented a partial victory for the liberal bar associations of Madrid, Barcelona and several other cities.

Two other points won by the liberals were a vote—unanimously approved—to end the death penalty, and a bitterly fought resolution excluding government employees from active membership in bar associations.

One of the points that caused the greatest bitterness during the congress was the sudden arrival, just before it opened, of several hundred lawyers working for the syndicates, the officially controlled labor unions. The liberals said their late registration was illegal, but the protest was disallowed.

The resolutions voted yesterday have no binding force. They are simply passed to the justice minister, whose approval is necessary for any change in bar-association statutes.

8 Priests Are Released

BILBAO, Spain, June 21 (Reuters)—Spanish military authorities, following protests by the acting Roman Catholic bishop of Bilbao, have released eight of nine Basque priests jailed earlier this month by a military court, informed sources said here yesterday.

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Rulers Pledge A Democracy In Argentina

But New Leaders Don't Mention Vote

BUENOS AIRES, June 21 (AP)—Argentina's new military government promised yesterday to establish "an efficient and stable democracy" under a representative republican and federal form of government.

In a statement of "national policies," the government of President Roberto M. Levingston, a 50-year-old army general, also pledged to develop a national economy based on internal formation of capital and substantial increases in exports.

The document setting forth the national policies of the new government, which succeeds that of former President Juan Carlos Onganía—overthrown by a June 8 military coup—promised to "assure man's freedom and the full exercise of his fundamental rights."

But it made no mention of the possibility of future elections, one of the basic points of disagreement between Gen. Onganía and the three-man military junta that ousted him.

Gen. Onganía's refusal to discuss elections or set a time limit for his military government was one of the principal reasons given for his ouster by the junta, composed of the nation's armed forces commanders, which named Gen. Levingston president on June 13.

Gen. Onganía had ruled the nation of 23 million since a June 28, 1966, military coup.

The 30-page document, containing 160 points to be followed by national, provincial and municipal authorities, also pledged the government to carry out a "firm, coherent, independent foreign policy" within a "framework of mutual respect."

Relations with European nations, including the "Communist countries of Eastern Europe," are to be strengthened, as are those with the African and Asian countries, the document said.

The government also promised to strengthen relations with the United States "on a basis of respect for the sovereignty of the nations of Latin America" to maintain U.S.-Argentine cultural relations, intensify scientific and technical exchange and to fit economic exchange to present needs.

The U.S. government had solidly endorsed the Onganía government and had praised its anti-inflationary economic policy.

The document also pledged the government to fight Communism with "positive, preventive and not merely repressive measures," adding that "in peace, military power will be developed to permanently dissuade potential internal and external enemies." The junta has announced that it will "co-govern" with the new president.

Pera Ousts Newsman For Offensive Story

LIMA, Peru, June 21 (UPI)—Joe McGowan, Lima bureau chief of the Associated Press, has been ordered deported by the government.

Augusto Zimmerman, director of the National Bureau of Information, said Mr. McGowan was ordered to leave the country because of "grievous offenses to the Peruvian dignity contained in a story filed by Mr. McGowan in Lima." He said the Associated Press would be allowed to continue operating in Peru.

For Assembly Seat

J. Servan-Schreiber Crushes Gaullist in First-Round Vote

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 21.—Maverick politician Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber took a long step toward his ambition of becoming a national political leader today when he won a landslide victory in the first round of a special election in Nancy over the Gaullist-backed candidate.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber won 44 percent of the vote, trailed by Roger Souchal, the Gaullist, with 37 percent, the Communist candidate with 20 percent and the two Socialists with less than 10 percent combined.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber appeared assured of the victory in next Sunday's runoff against the Gaullist and the Communist.

Ex-Express Editor

The presence of the former editor of the news magazine L'Express turned the election from a purely local affair into what the liberal newspaper Combat called "the most important political event since (last year's) presidential election."

Mr. Servan-Schreiber seized on a local highway issue as a springboard for his own national political ambitions. He took over the fossilized Radical party earlier this year and had been looking for a chance to run for the National Assembly to give him his first taste of electoral success. He was defeated in earlier bids to win a seat.

The national issue was whether a non-Communist alternative to the Gaullists would receive impetus by a Servan-Schreiber win, or whether the mood of the country still favored the Gaullists and their majority.

Because of the special situation in Nancy, political observers were reluctant today to see in Mr. Servan-Schreiber's first-round victory the beginning of the crumbling of the Gaullist majority. Some observers were calling it at least a tendency.

Holder Resigned

The seat in Nancy became vacant when Mr. Souchal resigned to protest the government's decision to run the planned Paris-Strasbourg highway through Metz, in northern Lorraine, and not through Nancy, historic southern capital of the region. He claimed that the decision would retard the industrial development of southern Lorraine.

He would certainly have been re-elected had he to his seat for a protest gesture if Mr. Servan-Schreiber had not appeared. Mr. Servan-Schreiber impressed some and irritated others with his free-spending and high-powered campaign. His opponents charged that he spent close to \$300,000 during the two-week campaign. Mr. Servan-Schreiber himself put the figure at a modest \$20,000.

But he never denied that he was bringing a new style to the economically troubled southern Lorraine. It was just the style, he said, to solve their problems.

"My job," he said, "will be to bring investment into Lorraine. I have a public relations temperament and that is exactly what the Lorraine needs."

The campaign pivoted on who could do the most for the Lorraine. Mr. Servan-Schreiber charged that the Gaullists should step aside. The challenger announced last week the creation of the European Secondary School Teachers' Association for the Development of the Lorraine; he revealed the names of

21 European leaders of business and industry who, he said, were prepared to help revitalize the Lorraine economy if he were elected. The government recognized the threat. Mr. Souchal announced that a branch highway would be built linking Nancy with the main highway.

Reserves Sent Out

Last week, a host of ministers, including Gaullists and their two majority allies, the centrists of Agriculture Minister Jacques Duhamel and the Independent Republicans of Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, were dispatched to Nancy to campaign for Mr. Souchal.

Ever since the 1968 parliamentary elections, the huge National Assembly majority has been obsessed by its own fate. Seldom in French parliamentary history has a majority controlled three-fourths of the seats, as it does now, and the obvious question was how long could it go without splintering.

This obsession flowed from the nature of the 1968 elections, and the country's sharp swing to the right following the May riots and the scare of revolution. To some observers—though by no means all—there were simply too many tendencies represented in the new majority for it to stick together forever.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber has announced his intention to try to form a new parliamentary group if he wins next week, and has suggested he could find as many as 80 deputies to join him. Some of those deputies, he hints, would come from the majority.

The Communist candidate, Michel Angeles, has announced that he would not desert for next week's election. The Communists, though wanting to reduce the majority, do not want to see a new "third force" center-left group born which could forestall their hopes of reuniting the divided French left.

New Strikes Shut Most Papers and Wires in Italy

ROME, June 21 (Reuters)—All newspapers except a few extreme right-wing publications failed to appear in Italy today because of a strike by technical and administrative staffs—one of a series which have plagued the industry during the past few weeks.

News agencies were also silenced by a 24-hour stoppage this morning, meaning that tomorrow's newspapers will not have access to their services.

The strikes, which according to sources in the industry could last until August, have been called by trade unions following a breakdown of negotiations with employers for a new national work contract.

The timing of the stoppages has often been chosen to cause the maximum disruption of news distribution, such as the strike which coincided with Italy's nationwide regional elections early this month.

Uncertainty meanwhile continued over the summer vacation prospects of some three million Italian students following a decision of secondary school teachers to continue a boycott of end-of-term examinations.

Vorster Home After 3-Week Europe Tour

Expresses Pleasure At U.K. Election Result

JOHANNESBURG, June 21 (NYT)—Prime Minister John Vorster returned from a three-week European tour yesterday saying he has found South Africa is "not as isolated as some of our enemies tried to make out."

He said South Africa will benefit from his trip in a tangible way, but cautioned, "Don't be in a hurry, it will come in good time." Mr. Vorster would not elaborate on his visit to Portugal, Spain, France and Switzerland, but he did say that Foreign Minister Barend Muller, who accompanied him, might visit Britain before returning to South Africa.

Pleased at Tory Victory

Mr. Vorster did not conceal his delight at the Conservative party's victory over the Labor government led by Harold Wilson in the British general election.

Mr. Vorster said Mr. Wilson had "dragged South Africa into the election-campaigning campaign," and because of this, the South African premier said, "I am not at all sorry he [Wilson] is no longer there."

Only good can come of the Conservative election victory, Mr. Vorster said. He said he expects much more cordial relations with Britain under Prime Minister Edward Heath.

Asked about the question of Britain's resuming sales of the arms refused by the Wilson government and the possibility of Defense Minister Peter Birtles visiting Britain soon in this regard, he said, "We must not be overhasty. We must await developments."

South Africa has protested consistently that the Wilson government's ban on sales of naval and coastal defense equipment, ships and planes was a violation of the Simonstown defense agreement between South Africa and Britain. Mr. Vorster said he expects the Conservative government to resurrect the Simonstown agreement "in letter and spirit."

Supreme Soviet to Meet

MOSCOW, June 21 (AP)—The Soviet Union's newly-elected parliament, the Supreme Soviet, will convene its first session July 14, the official news agency Tass announced yesterday.

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Britain: Opinion Polls And Wilson Were Fooled

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON (NYT)—The political correspondents in Britain, the experts and the pollsters know now how their American equivalents felt on Nov. 3, 1948. Not since Harry Truman's surprise victory over Thomas E. Dewey have so many people been so wrong about an election.

When Prime Minister Wilson went to the Queen a month ago for a dissolution of Parliament, the political climate looked perfect for him and the Labor Government. They basked in the warmth of what seemed to be a mood of public contentment.

Britain had no wars or foreign crises on her hands. The balance of payments deficit, for so long a symbol of national failure, had been turned into a massive surplus. Wages were going up faster than prices.

The public opinion polls indicated that this happy state was reflecting on the Government. After years of economic failure and unpopularity, Labor was now ahead again, and looked a sure winner. Every single commentator thought so: it was all over but the counting.

No Excitement

That mood carried right through the three-week campaign. The polls, though swinging wildly, held for Labor. The weather was better than in any British June for years. No one seemed very excited about the election or anything else.

The excitement began an hour after the polls closed last Thursday night. For from the first, the results showed a big swing to the Conservatives—the biggest shift in voting patterns here since the Labor landslide in 1945. The Tories were in.

On Friday evening Edward Heath, the Conservative leader who had looked so much like a two-time loser, kissed Queen Elizabeth's hand and became Prime Minister.

In the new Parliament, the Conservatives will have a majority of 30 over all other parties. This is the lineup, with the column at the right showing the figures before last month's dissolution:

	New	Old
Conservatives	339	262
Labour	257	346
Liberal	6	12
Others	7	7
Vacant	9	2

In the popular vote, there was a swing of nearly 6 percent from Labor to the Conservatives. As usual in British elections, the winners did not have a popular majority. The Conservatives had 46.4 percent of the vote, Labor 43.

The big personal winner was Mr. Heath. But there was a shadow on his right: Enoch Powell, who has attracted a large personal following with his emotional speeches on race and order, greatly increased his own majority.

Among the losers—those swept out of the House of Commons in the Tory swing—were George Brown, the excitable former Foreign Secretary, and Miss Jennie Lee, widow of Aneurin Bevan, the big left-wing figure of the 1950s.

The polling organizations should be counted as big losers, too. Gallup, to take a prominent example, predicted a Labor win by a margin of 7 percent in its final poll—which was wrong by over 10 percent. The pollsters tried, in the wreckage of their figures, to explain it all away: Opinion had been volatile, people had unexpectedly stayed away and so on. The truth is that they flopped.

For those of us who misread the mood of the British electorate, there are compensations in the aftermath of the Conservatives' startling upset victory over the ruling Labor Party. It has proved again that voting does matter. One-sided opinion surveys, week after week, need not start an irreversible bandwagon in the real world of politics.

Even more reassuring is the discovery that the advantage of incumbents is not so over-

whelming. They have the greatest possible edge in Britain, where the Prime Minister of the day can pick his time for the election, and still the odds won.

Harold Wilson picked his time, and got it wrong—that is the other remarkable fact about the British election, 1970. The miracle man, regarded widely as the greatest political operator of modern Britain, made a fatal mistake, or more likely two, which led to his loss to Mr. Heath: the date of the election and the way he ran it.

In hindsight, at least, fears from Labor skeptics about a June election were right. No one will ever know, but it is hard to argue with the party people who all along thought it better to wait until October. Not all the sun and football won the election.

The more serious Wilson mistake, one almost unarguable by anyone but the former Prime Minister himself, was the non-campaign he put on. He decided that the British people wanted to be reassured against change, and so he chatted up the voters: he appeared on television looking fatherly and handling hecklers with superb skill; he praised his "team" as well-tried one that the country would not change.

Mr. Wilson almost never mentioned issues in a serious way, and he certainly did not suggest any sense of the kind of future he had in mind for his party, Parliament or the country. As a powerful union leader, Jack Jones of the Transport Workers, put it the morning after the election: "It is unfortunate that Labor just rested on its laurels instead of putting forward new policies."

From the party point of view, that tactic was especially unfortunate because of the effect seems to have had on voter turnout. Historically, Labor is always the loser when the vote does not bother to go to the polls. And turnout this year was down sharply from 1966.

All along Mr. Heath and his colleagues insisted that their policies would matter more than the personal appeal of Mr. Wilson. The question is how they will put those policies into effect and what difference they will make.

The immediate test for the Heath government is bound to be the one on which, above all, it won the election: economics. The Tories seem to have scored most heavily with their attack on rising prices and their warnings of economic emergencies ahead. What will it do about it all now?

One thing clear is that there will be no tempt at a wage freeze or other legal machinery of controls. Mr. Heath genuinely believes in free enterprise, competition and productivity the answer to inflation.

But just as clearly it will take time, a lot of time, before a new government can do much to boost British productivity, reduce strikes, produce any economic miracles in that way. What happens in the meantime?

The best guess is that Mr. Heath will lose some sort of appeal for restraint on wage and price increases. In short, there will be another round of "voluntary" holdbacks and exhortation.

The other area of decision that will press in on Mr. Heath is the Common Market. Just one week from this Tuesday, the Foreign Secretaries of Britain and the other applicant for membership are scheduled to meet those of the existing six members to begin negotiations.

No change in official policy toward Europe is to be expected from Mr. Heath, an old European, or from his likely Foreign Secretary—Sir Alec Douglas-Home, a symbol of continuity as a former holder of the job. But there are real political problems ahead.

The advantage held by the new men at this moment is that they are new. The political atmosphere in London this weekend is electric. Many people, even some who wanted Labor to win, have an excited feeling that after years of increasing predictability under Harold Wilson, there is a possibility of real change. Something may happen.

DAILY Mirror

TORIES TRIUMPHANT

Heath is heading for No. 10



Edward Heath, the Conservative party leader and new Prime Minister in Britain, does some neighborhood campaigning prior to his upset election victory last week—announced in a newspaper headline in the background—over Harold Wilson the Labor leader. "The political atmosphere in London this weekend is electric... there is a possibility of real change. Something may happen."

A Specific Mandate for Change

LONDON, June 21 (NYT)—More than most traditional governing parties returning to power after an interlude, the Conservative party takes office in Britain with a specific mandate for change.

On the domestic side, the Tories have spelled out a far-reaching program. It would mean quite significant shifts in tax policy, labor law, education, farm prices and government economic intervention generally.

Foreign policy was hardly mentioned in the campaign. But here again a Conservative government could take a very different view on important matters. And Labor could change in notable ways as an opposition party.

These are some of the main areas of potential policy changes.

TAXATION—The Conservatives have made a firm commitment to cut a variety of taxes. They say they will reduce income tax and eliminate altogether the selective employment tax, a head tax imposed during the Labor years on non-manufacturing industry at varying rates for every man or woman employed.

There is of course no specific time limit on those pledges. But it would be surprising if the Tories did not feel politically obligated to begin cutting taxes by next spring's budget at the latest.

During the campaign, Labor ridiculed the tax-cut promises. It said the Tories could not carry them out without either substituting other taxes or cutting government revenue to a degree that would be highly inflationary.

Edward Heath and his Conservative colleagues insisted that tax reductions would increase productivity, increase the tax yield at lower rates and thus not be inflationary. But the likelihood is that they will also

impose some new sales taxes as alternatives.

The probable choice is the value-added tax used in the Common Market. But the Conservatives are not committed to that, perhaps wanting to await the negotiations for British entry to the market.

PRICES—The Conservatives have ruled out any mandatory wage freeze, backed by legislation, of the kind Labor used in the 1966 economic crisis. But they may well try "jawboning" exhortation through a "voluntary" incomes policy.

In general, the party is committed to competition and laissez-faire economics as a way of keeping prices down. Mr. Heath personally is a passionate believer in free enterprise and the right way to enrich everyone and slow inflation.

SUBSIDIES—Agricultural prices in Britain are now allowed to find their own level in the market, and farmers are then given subsidies to assure them adequate incomes.

Conservative policy is to abandon this system and, instead, raise market prices by putting tariffs on food as it enters the country. That is the Common Market system. Its introduction would, however, mean highly unpopular food price increases to the housewife.

Those in Need
In addition, the Conservatives say they will confine subsidized rents in public housing to those in real need. They would let better-off people continue to live in council homes but make them pay economic rents.

INTERVENTION—Labor has set up the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation to buy shares in private industry, infuse new capital where needed and promote mergers. Conservative policy is to drop the I.R.C.

The Conservatives are also ready to cut down the system

of grants to encourage investment in less prosperous areas of Britain, notably the north of England, Wales and Scotland.

LABOR RELATIONS—This may be one of the first areas for action in the new Conservative parliament. The Tories made reform of labor law a major plank in the election.

The Conservative idea is to reduce wildcat strikes, the plague of British industry, by allowing injunctions to provide cooling-off periods. They would also encourage unions and management to sign legally binding contracts, and there would be a whole new legal machinery like America's for managing labor relations.

EDUCATION—Labor, in office, began carrying out one of its long-time programs, the elimination of separate "grammar" schools for brighter children and their merger into "comprehensives"—like American high schools—for all children.

The Tories have not opposed the building of new comprehensive schools. But they have said they will preserve many of the traditional grammar schools, which would, in effect, cream off the brighter pupils. Labor legislation to kill the grammar schools altogether will certainly be dropped.

THE COMMON MARKET—Mr. Heath, like Harold Wilson, is pledged to lead Britain into negotiations to join the Common Market. The talks are scheduled to begin in Luxembourg June 30.

The real significance of the election in this area may lie in what happens to Mr. Wilson and Labor in opposition. For there will be great temptations for Labor to move toward an anti-market line.

Polls show wide public doubt about the European community in this country. And Mr. Wilson could see political hay to be made by attacking the terms of

the negotiations without actually opposing entry.

Mr. Heath will, therefore, have a most delicate political problem in handling the negotiations. He will have to meet the requirements of the existing market members realistically, but at the same time take care not to open himself to charges at home that he has given too much away.

EAST OF SUEZ—The Labor government decided to phase out all British bases in Southeast Asia and the Persian Gulf by the end of 1971. The Conservatives say they will retain some kind of British presence.

The key Conservative idea is to share a responsibility for the Singapore base with Singapore, Malaysia, Australia and New Zealand. Any British presence would doubtless be welcome to President Nixon, but how many troops would really be involved remains to be seen.

VIETNAM—The Conservative government will probably take about the same view of American involvement in Vietnam as its Labor predecessor: Understanding, no open criticism, but the urgent private hope that the United States gets out.

Here again, however, Labor in opposition could change its line. Mr. Wilson, as leader of the opposition, may very likely pay more heed to the strongly anti-Vietnam war views of many of his backbenchers.

AFRICA—The Conservatives say they will resume shipments of heavy arms to South Africa, stopped by Labor.

They are also pledged to make one last try at reaching agreement with the white minority rebel regime in Rhodesia. Many Tories, in fact, would like to end economic sanctions against Rhodesia, but it may be hard to remove or denounce the United Nations resolutions requiring sanctions.

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Heath's Stunning Victory

From our seat among that large and embarrassed company which had written off Edward Heath with a knowing nod and a flip phrase (we said a month ago that his Conservative party "apparently accepts the common view that it is sure to lose"), we hasten to scrape the egg off our vest and to hail Prime Minister Heath for his impressive victory—given the role of the press, as well as the polls, it is perhaps not for us to call it an upset. Down more than 60 seats in the last Parliament, the Tories are up at least 40 in this one. Mr. Heath had been put down almost everywhere for his supposed flaws in party leadership, in television technique and in rapport with the electorate. Yet for all the objective factors that went into his triumph, the subjective contribution of his personality cannot be denied. Through a hail of miserably adverse polls, party diffidence and a general ennui, he fought doggedly and he won.

Two features stand out in his campaign. First, he offered the voters bad news on the key issue of the economy, telling them that despite the turnaround in the balance of payments engineered by Harold Wilson, a great deal of hard work remained to be done to make Britain competitive in world markets and to raise the quality of life of its citizens. Unemployment and rising prices seem to have validated his message for a great many voters. Free of obligation to Britain's often headstrong trade unions, Mr. Heath must now show what he can do.

Secondly, Mr. Heath managed to keep his skirts clean of any taint of the racism expressed and exploited by his fellow Conservative, Enoch Powell.

In opposition, he had kicked Mr. Powell out of his shadow cabinet and he had pledged that, if elected, he would not take him into his government. The Powell fac-

tor, in votes won or lost, will not be sorted out right away. Whatever it is, Mr. Heath is morally free of any political debt to him. Having in mind the significant departures from its campaign platform which the circumstances of office forced upon Labor, we reserve judgment on what new policy turns Mr. Heath's election may bring, especially in foreign affairs. It is yet to be demonstrated, in our view, that Britain has the resources available to keep up any more than a token commitment to the outposts east of Suez which Labor had decided to leave and which the Conservatives had said they would hold. Though our own credentials for comment may properly be considered suspect, we surmise that the dominant impulse behind Mr. Heath's election was not one of engaging more actively abroad but of making life in a fast-changing technological age more dignified and more secure. This is not said to rule out a large British role in the Persian Gulf, Singapore and elsewhere: once burned, we await events.

It has become one of the more satisfying elements of this country's international life that Americans can receive a change of government in London without wondering whether their interests will be harmed. Such is the level of easy-going trust between the two nations. Harold Wilson had come to appear in Washington as a fixture. Not Edward Heath is well known and respected here, and there is no reason to expect that the American government will be able to work smoothly with him. It is somewhat vague these days to damn all political leaders as being inadequate to the challenges put upon them, and doubtless Mr. Heath will find his share of critics who level that charge. Yet he is his party's choice and now his people's choice and, because it is Britain, that is to say a good deal.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

An Aviation Emergency

Ninety air travelers have been killed and 25 injured in the last 18 months in 114 incidents of hijacking, sabotage and ground attacks on aircraft.

Those grim statistics should be sufficient to provoke some drastic action at last on the part of members of the International Civil Aviation Organization currently meeting in emergency session at Montreal. But not much can be expected of ICAO unless participating nations and other interested parties show a greater sense of urgency and willingness to cooperate for the common good than most have demonstrated so far.

Only 26 of ICAO's 119 members have signed the very limited Tokyo Convention on aerial crimes although that agreement was completed seven years ago and although the United Nations General Assembly urged speedy ratification six months ago.

Efforts to draft a strong amendment to the Tokyo Convention appear to have been frustrated by the refusal of some states to commit themselves to effective measures to punish hijackers. Proposals to impose sanctions on nations that fail to cooperate in controlling hijacking have been impeded by the reluctance of airline officials—who

should be in the forefront of any air-safety crusade—to risk losing competitive advantages if such major air terminals as Beirut, for example, were to be boycotted. The air pilots, who have been urging strong measures on ICAO, have been strangely timid about taking steps on their own to help protect the lives of their passengers and crews.

The leading role of the United States at Montreal is somewhat compromised by the persisting inadequacy of this country's own efforts to control hijacking at the local level. The hazards of hijacking can be brought under control only through vigorous cooperative action on both the national and international levels. The nations meeting at Montreal must recognize that aircraft and air travelers of every nationality will be endangered as long as any country fails to take the strongest possible measures to detect potential hijackers in advance and to punish those who are guilty of acts of aerial piracy. A strong stand by ICAO is essential in order to stimulate and coordinate local action and to bring recalcitrant nations into line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

New Man in Downing Street

People have made money out of these rubbishy and fictitious polls. This should be a lesson to all politicians and these polls should be banned. It is ridiculous to think that by interviewing about 1,000 people you can get a true feeling of the opinion nationally.

—From the Yorkshire Post.

Mr. Heath obviously faces great difficulties and suffers from some inadequacies both of his policies and of Conservative attitudes. Powellism is less of a threat now than it would have been in defeat, but many people will be watching it with fear.

The economic and industrial situation is as difficult as Mr. Heath said it was. Yet his administration comes as a stimulus and a new impetus for the country, and the opportunity for the new prime minister and his cabinet will be a great one.

—From The Times (London).

Mr. Heath undoubtedly has the personal characteristics necessary to be a great reforming prime minister; and he may well acquire in his high office the infectious self-confidence which inspires men to do great things together. He will need it. A lesser man might well blanch at the prospect of, for instance, radically re-casting the taxation structures to encourage enterprise.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 22, 1895

NEW YORK—The Republicans ran up squarely against the silver issue at the Convention of the National League of Republican clubs held at Cleveland yesterday. There was an immense attendance from all parts of the country. The silverites determined to fight for their views in the committee on resolutions but after a wrangle which lasted nearly all night they failed to get a freestiver recommendation.

Fifty Years Ago

June 22, 1920

CHICAGO—Two white men were killed and several others, both blacks and whites, including a Negro policeman, were wounded during rioting caused by a parade of Negro radicals who carried red flags and then started a bonfire into which they threw two American flags. This act aroused the resentment of the crowd. A group of five sailors from Great Lakes Training Station, although outnumbered, charged the paraders.



Privileged Sanctuary of Conscience

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Congress, the Supreme Court, and the Director of Selective Service have now all spoken on what beliefs or convictions should relieve a man from serving in the armed forces of the United States, but the result is such a tangle of conflicting views that even a draft board of judges, saints and philosophers would scarcely know what to make of it.

The three branches of the government all agree, as they have from the beginning of the Republic, that there is, and should be, what one might call a private and privileged sanctuary of conscience. They acknowledge that for some men with certain deep personal convictions about the meaning of life and death there is a "higher law" which forbids the killing of another human being, and that this "higher law" must be respected.

Basic Question

But which men and which beliefs? Here the Congress, the Supreme Court and the Director of Selective Service fall apart. Must the test be "religious beliefs" or may the beliefs be ethical? Are you exempt from the draft if you were a card-carrying Methodist with a perfect attendance record

at Sunday School, and draftable if your philosophy of nonviolence came from Santayana or Huxley? How do you render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's if you don't honestly believe in either Caesar or God, but still believe with all your soul that killing is wrong and you can't rest in the night if you do it?

These are hard questions to answer in the middle of an undeclared war in Vietnam that has taken over 40,000 American lives and well over a million Vietnamese lives, South and North. But despite the emotion of the war, serious men and women in all branches of the government here are struggling to deal with them objectively and they are coming out with different answers.

The Congress passed a law exempting from military service any citizen "who by reason of religious training and belief is conscientiously opposed to war in any form." It added that "religious training and belief in this connection means an individual's belief in a relation to a Supreme Being involving duties superior to those arising from any human relation . . ."

But the Congress drew a sharp distinction between religious and ethical beliefs. It said quite clearly that relief from military service did "not include essentially political, sociological, or philosophical views or a merely personal moral code." What the Supreme Court has done in the last few days is to reject this distinction between religious and ethical objections to serving in war. The majority opinion of the Court was as follows:

"If an individual deeply and sincerely holds beliefs that are purely ethical or moral in source and content, but which nevertheless impose upon him a duty of conscience to refrain from participating in any war at any time, those beliefs certainly occupy in the life of that individual a place parallel to that filled by . . . God in traditionally religious persons. Because his beliefs function as the religion of his life, such an individual is as much entitled to a religious conscientious objector's exemption . . . as is someone who derives his conscientious opposition to war from traditional religious convictions . . ."

The Sharp Differences

This sharp difference between the Congress, which rejected non-religious exemptions, and the Supreme Court majority, which approved them, sent the reporters running to the new head of Selective Service, Curtis W. Tarr, for his answer to the dilemma, and he was just young enough, honest enough, and foolish enough to try to resolve the conflict before he had time to think through all the legalities and moralities, and get his guidelines down on paper. Accordingly, he suggested some rules that must have startled most members of his draft board in all the communities of this country, who have to pass judgment on draftees next Monday morning. Draftees who claim exemption, Mr. Tarr said, must be "sincere." There must be "no quibble" about it. Draftees must be opposed to all wars and not just the Indo-China war. "They must have more than a personal moral code, but must prove that they had consulted 'wise men' and some 'system of belief' and gone through 'some kind of rigorous training'."

On these laws from the Congress, decisions from the Supreme Court and "guidelines" from the Director of Selective Service, young men of draft age in this country are obviously in trouble. They don't know where to turn, and the paradox of it is that the confusion favors the rich and hurts the poor.

There is something reassuring philosophically about the Supreme Court's support of ethical as distinguished from religious opposition to the war, something even encouraging about the American system that still struggles with life's great imponderables. But the hard fact is that the Supreme Court's decision, obviously designed to be fair and strike a balance between religious and ethical objections to the war, is unfair to the poor.

The sons of the rich and middle class in America can now appeal to the Supreme Court's decision for relief. As a matter of fact, they can flood the courts with appeals and even threaten the whole Selective Service system, but the sons of the poor are now in even more trouble than they were before. They don't have the money to hire lawyers. They don't have the education to prove that they went through a rigorous system of religious or ethical training, or that they followed the counsel of what the Director of Selective Service calls "wise men."

One has to respect the officials of the Congress, the Executive and the Court for grappling with these fundamental human and philosophical questions, but while the aim all around is fairness and equality, the result is obviously unequal and unfair.

Labor's 'Courage Of Complacency'

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON—Swallowing painfully a crowd is a distinctly unseemly dish—the politeness, the politeness of the editorial writers and political correspondents are acting about as well as they can under the circumstances. Why, against all expectations, did the British "national elections produce a substantial and sturdy Conservative victory?"

No one knows, really, but in such cases it is usually the course of wisdom to embrace the simplest of the several available theories. And the simplest—but not as simple as it may appear at first glance—is that Labor, the leadership and the party as a whole, contrived its own defeat, and Edward Heath, as a man, engineered his own victory. By this I mean that Labor threw it away, not just by overconfidence but by underestimating the intelligence of the voters and facing them, pap: Heath won by being his own man, keeping his nerve and his integrity.

Even at the lowest point of the Labor party's popularity a year or so ago, Heath's backlist behind Prime Minister Harold Wilson in personal popularity, as Labor gained and looked like a sure winner, regard for Heath seemed to drop even further. He was derided as an inhuman computer, a stuffy schoolmaster, with all the personal charms of the bookkeeper in the back room. But he had convictions and the courage of them.

Wilson had only the courage of complacency. What convictions he had—he must have some—never appeared. He campaigned not on a policy but on a tranquillizer prescription. The inside observation has been made here, not too wide of the mark, that the Conservative strategy will take care of itself.

It will be a long time, the Economist magazine observed yesterday, before anyone again says that election campaigns do not change people's minds. Labor tried to run this campaign on the issue of no issue: that Britain was prosperous, placid, uninvolved with difficult problems in the world. With some small change in your pocket money, you were in a struggle for a bid war?

Those bland reassurances, said Heath, were the sweet aroma from an opium pipe. Not until the final week of the campaign did he convince the majority of the electorate that Britain—like every other country in this world—faces problems and that the beginning of wisdom was to elect someone who admitted it and was prepared to do something about it.

Powell Theory The supposition that the racist, isolationist campaign during the last week by Enoch Powell substantially helped bring about a Tory victory appears, on all the evidence, absolutely false.

The Powell theory were correct it should have been effective in the industrial Midlands, Lancashire and London, where non-white

immigrants are concentrated and where feeling against them runs highest.

Yet of seven Tory gains in Greater London, only one district has a substantial non-white population; and that was a special case where other conditions were clearly more influential in causing the change. In the industrial areas where about 14 seats shifted to the Conservatives, most were "white" in the sense of having few colored inhabitants, and the race issue was simply not present in them. Altogether—in London and the industrial north-west—the changes accounted for only about one-fifth of the switches to the Tories.

It is hard not to conclude that one week before the vote, Powell decided that the Conservatives would lose badly, that themselves would be ousted as leaders, and that by breaking ranks and becoming the fiery advocate of popular prejudice, he could advance himself as the new leader. If so, the plan backfired. To Tory members of Parliament to anyone desecrated for that matter—putting a knife in your leader's back at the moment of his presumed impending defeat is unforgivable. Powell will not be forgiven.

The results suggest that he is nowhere near the formidable political figure that George Wallace is in the United States. Britain has not polarized on the race issue and maybe the good sense of its people will prevent it from doing so.

Why were the pollsters so wrong, wronger in percentage error than those in America in 1948, and as bad as the Literary Digest in 1936? On the eve of the election, the predictions of four of the polls ranged from a 3 to 7 percent Labor victory, and the fifth forecast a 1 percent—what is to say, "don't know"—Tory win. Actually, the Tory majority is about 4 or 5 percent.

The pollsters' alibis, which run more or less parallel with the explanation of other analysts:

Some organizations stopped polling too early—shades of 1948!—and did not catch Heath's last-minute burst of effective steam.

They failed to find a reliable way of measuring how many people who expressed preference for neither would not vote; and in the event did not go to the polls. Because of Britain's different registration system, this becomes more of a problem for pollsters here than it is in the United States. The electoral turnout—Thursday was the lowest percentage—was, since 1948, and that fact doubtless was a considerable element in the correctness of the sampling results.

The published polls may actually have affected the vote, encouraging some registered voters to be no-shows, confident their party was going to win anyway without their help. This last explanation has already given rise to considerable talk here about the possibility of the publication of electoral polls in the future, as is the law in Germany.

Letters

Indian Press Curb

The Indian Press Censorship has censored several cases of irresponsible reporting by the informed, respected newspaper staffs of communal riots. Religious coloring to disputes over other matters has at times led to violence. The freedom of the press must be limited by its responsibility and the type of leadership. If the Indian press did not act with restraint the extent of disturbances would multiply. The "wall" has certainly helped in the case of India.

Blame for the United States' hearing little of Indian riots cannot be put on the Indian press. Foreign correspondents operating in India do not have any restrictions on their reporting.

RAVI CHAWLA.

Munich.

Angkor Wat

Nearly a year ago I was privileged to view the famous temples of Angkor Wat, these precious relics of another age and to recount myself, thanks to a devoted international team of archeologists,

with Man's past. The temples are not only a museum of ancient Hindu and Buddhist art but, at present, are an active and continuing source of "Khymer culture and religion."

I am embarrassed that I have passively reached to the deaths of thousands of men, on both sides, and now feel compelled to write about ancient stones. But as each man's death diminished us, the loss of these stones, which embody mankind's highest purposes, would also diminish us. The Indonesian war, having irreversibly branded our generation, should not obliterate our past as well.

DENNIS P. HALAC.

Paris.

Just for Kicks

The most beautiful of all subliminal kicks registered in the photo on page 5, June 18 issue of the Tribune wherein former Vice-President Humphrey let fly at a stubborn outboard engine brought a tear to my eye. Brand name of the outboard? Johnson. I am a member of a devoted international team of archeologists, Lussan.

Eurobonds

Conoco, Pepsico Issues Priced; Market Largely 'Out to Lunch'

By Condon Bakstinsky

PARIS, June 21.—The Eurobond market, by some counts, started its summer holidays last week. Or might as well have. In any case, there does not seem to be much reason for many dealers to hang around between now and September.

The new straight dollar bond in six weeks at \$25 million, 5-year duration from Continental Oil Co., settled on a pricing level of 98 with a 9 1/2 percent coupon to yield over 9 3/4 percent. But the majority of investors continued to remain on the sidelines, with first notes straddling the issue price.

The initial coupon on Pepsico's \$75 million floating rate note was set at 10 3/8 percent, and first indicative bids were 10 1/2. We would like to tell you about the yield on that one, but in 1969 bond only goes to a 10 percent coupon. (The past two years have been vintage ones for yield-bond publishers. All the old ones became obsolete.)

As of this week nothing remains or seems to be coming up on the new calendar. Even the over-bubbling rumor mills have packed up.

With little else to do, secondary and primary markets in the market are indulging in some more or less polite bickering about timing and pricing of recent issues. While, from an underwriter's point of view, the Conoco bonds did find a level, it is less than the market, at least for the moment, and a top U.S. credit, the readers see it as one more de-

pressing factor on already less-than-glimmering price levels.

And the investor does seem to have the right to the market. After all, since 1967 he has been buying bonds at successively "record" yields of 7, 8, and 9 percent, each time with indications that interest rates were peaking out. With yields now at around 10 percent, there are few people who would stake their shirts on that being the top.

Take a look at the U.S. money market. Bond yields are back up to record levels. And total financing, according to some \$30 billion, \$415 million from the Treasury, \$6 billion from major federal agencies, and \$9 billion from corporations, according to Franklin National Bank. Then there is the demand for credit-starved states and municipal authorities, hard put recently to raise interest rate ceilings high enough to keep up with the market.

Beyond that, there are unknowns such as what can now be done for the U.S. rail industry after the collapse of plans for Defense Department financing. That alone puts about \$750 million of financing needs up in the air, and conceivably back in the public bond market. The Penn Central Railroad, remember, was the one which could not sell an issue with a 10.5 percent coupon.

Coming back to the subject many are trying to avoid, in the "out to lunch" Eurobond market, what remains is a tendency (Continued on Page 12, Col. 7)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	June 14	June 7	June 14
Latest Week	Prior Week	Prior Week	1969
Commodity Index	111.3	111.5	108.2
Currency in circ.	\$54,261,000	\$54,337,000	\$50,777,000
Total loans	\$30,258,000	\$30,614,000	\$79,876,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,637,000	2,658,000	2,771,000
Auto production	181,459	185,461	184,697
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	9,455,000	9,519,000	9,587,000
Freight car loadings	567,235	577,827	571,993
Electric power	29,583,000	29,694,000	27,523,000
Business failures	198	235	225

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, outstandings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	May	Prior Month	1969
Employed	75,557,000	75,445,000	77,264,000
Unemployed	3,384,000	3,552,000	2,299,000
Industrial production	169.8	178.4	172.5
Personal income	\$801,100,000	\$782,000,000	\$730,500,000
Money supply	\$264,200,000	\$263,300,000	\$185,000,000
Consumer's Price Index	134.9	135.2	134.4
Construction contracts	203	203	183
U.S. Inventories	\$37,044,000	\$36,583,000	\$31,618,000
Imports	\$3,447,700	\$3,378,000	\$3,523,000
Exports	\$2,567,000	\$2,513,000	\$2,172,000

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by sources.

Commodity Index, based on 1957=100, and the consumer's price index, based on 1967=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

N.Y. Stock and Bond Markets Register Sharp Gains, Dow Jones Adds 36 Points

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT).

I was encouraged by President Nixon's economic message and feel his three-step plan to deal with inflation was a move in the right direction, but I think he didn't go far enough.

That was one reaction from economic circles following the President's nationwide address Wednesday, and this was another.

"I liked the substance of the President's remarks and am particularly pleased that he reaffirmed his long-standing decision against invoking controls or guidelines now that we are beginning to see the abatement of inflationary pressures."

A third reaction was the pronounced optimism of the financial markets. The securities markets were clearly disappointed and somewhat cynical. Nevertheless, largely because of high expectations, both the stock and bond markets ended the week with notable gains.

Market's Response

The stock market enjoyed a particularly buoyant week, with the Dow Jones Industrial Stock Index rising more than 35 points, in only moderately active trading. It rose to the 722 area—about 50 points above the year's low point on May 26. Some of the late-week gains were attributed to the encouraging news on the domestic price front, short covering operations and, to a lesser degree, the victory of the Conservatives in the British election.

Although the President did not abandon his game plan for fighting inflation, he did establish it as a goal, and he recognized, publicly, the necessity for

some new actions, however mild, to try to obtain wage and price restraint. In doing so, he took the path of compromise and seemed to be coming on imminent improvement in the price area and a cyclical rise in productivity.

Despite the growing pressure, both within and outside government circles, for some new initiatives in the inflation battle, such as an incomes policy, a wage-price freeze or guidelines, the administration adhered basically to its plan of re-

lying on fiscal and monetary measures to bring down the general level of prices.

The President's address was a low-keyed discussion of the inflation problem and how he felt the nation and Congress ought to deal with it. He kept his voice down and his rhetoric soft, but the address itself was a mild display of "jawboning," which the administration eschews.

Critics of the administration feel it should have embraced long ago a policy of invigorating

publicly and strongly against the threat posed by inflation, citing instances of excessive wage and price actions. With some notable exceptions such as Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith, few advocated much more than that. Some had called for the establishment of wage-price guidelines, and others—not many—had recommended actual curbs on wage and price increases.

The President continued to reject all of those tactics and instead turned to three supplementary proposals that do not bear any great promise of reining in the current inflationary sweeping the country.

Amex and Over-Counter

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT).

Prices on the American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market advanced last week in comparatively light trading.

The improved trend was reflected in the performance of the American Stock Exchange's price-weighted index. The index advanced Friday at 21.00, up 0.28 from the final figure of the week before. Turnover, increased to 12,989,710 shares from 10,270,525 shares the week before.

Most of the Over-the-Counter issues also did better. The National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues ended at 316.75, up 6.65 points for the week. Among the stronger issues in the counter market were Fanny May, which climbed 8, and Eli Lilly, which rose 7 points. Textile Industries advanced 5; Electronic Data Systems soared 8 1/2; Fabus was up 2 1/2 and Alcon Laboratories climbed 2 points.

On the domestic, Kings Resources fell 2. The company terminated its merger talks with Colorado Corporation and also received some unfavorable comments in an article in Barron's magazine. Other losers included Raychem, which fell 3; Farrington Manufacturing, which was off a point, and Barnes-Hinds, which dipped 1 1/2.

Increased institutional and public buying helped buoy most of the insurance issues. The big mover was Hartford Fire, which added 6 points on news that the acquisition of the company by International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation was now effective.

The bank group also advanced on moderate trading.

Inflation Alert

The "inflation alert" the Committee on Productivity and the Review Board on Government Purchasing that the President said he would establish might help somewhat in emphasizing the inflation problem, but they may add up to a token program for the present situation.

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Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) - Weekly Over-the-Counter Market				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High 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Investment Properties International Limited

has fixed the rate of its regular quarterly dividend for its Class A Shares in 1970 at US \$0.20 per share each quarter. The Company has declared the second quarterly dividend of US \$0.20 per share payable on July 21, 1970 to shareholders of record on June 30, 1970.

Dividend coupons No. 2 of Bearer Share Warrants

are payable at Slavenburg's Bank N.V., Keizersgracht 452, Amsterdam, Holland, at Orbis Bank GmbH, Marstallstrasse 8, 8000 Munich 22, Germany, and at Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A., 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Share certificates in registered form will trade ex-dividend in principal markets commencing June 24, 1970. As a matter of record the last quarterly dividend of US \$0.20 was payable on April 21, 1970 to shareholders of record on March 31, 1970.

Copies of the Company's 1969 audited annual report are available on request from:
Shareholder Relations Department, 119 rue de Lausanne, 1200 Geneva, Switzerland.

Cutbacks Take Toll

U.S. Aerospace Industry: A Tale of Poor Health

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT).—Henry Beers, a 43-year-old Princeton graduate with two degrees in aeronautical engineering, is looking for a job. He was laid off May 15 by the Grumman Corporation, the Long Island company that produced the Apollo moon craft. He has a daughter headed for college in the fall, and two other children, and he is not particular whether his next job is in or out of the aerospace field.

Barry Martin is 40, has a bachelor of science degree from the State University of New York, and until last January was making over \$16,000 doing research on quality control for the Boeing Company. He has sent out over 150 letters in a vain search for another job, and he too is quite willing to leave the aerospace field. Meantime, to limit the extent to which he is eating up his savings, he and his wife have set up a part-time business distributing a line of cleaning products.

Layoffs—affecting all categories from scientists and engineers to production workers and janitorial crews—are the story throughout the industry, which provides more employment than any other.

The Figures
The Aerospace Industries Association said last week that total employment was down to 1,194,000 from a high point of 1,418,000 in 1968 and a figure of 1,295,000 last December. And the association predicted the figure would drop to 1,177,000 by September.

The Labor Department issued an analysis suggesting that "cutbacks in the defense and aero-

space field, the impacts of which are also being felt in many other industries, have been primary factors in halting the growth of factory employment since mid-1969."

Abrupt economic fluctuations are a familiar phenomenon in the industry. This is because the bulk of the business comes from one customer, the government, and because that customer's needs are so changeable.

But industry officials say that what is unfamiliar and more painful about the current recession is that so many of those laid off are scientists and engineers whose skills the nation can ill afford to lose permanently.

"Greatest Resource"
"I happen to feel that this sort of brain power is the nation's greatest resource," says Kaye Kiddoo, corporate director of manpower resources for the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. "It's what made our country great technologically. Now, all of a sudden, we don't need it."

In past business slumps, major aerospace companies could usually cushion the effect on scientists and engineers by shifting them from divisions with diminishing projects to others that were expanding, often into new fields, like space ships.

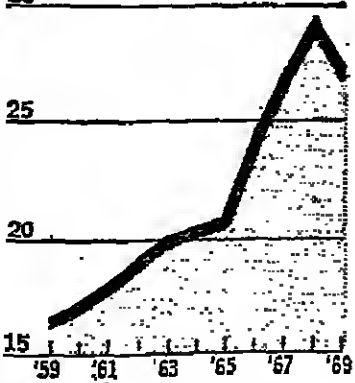
"Many production workers readily found work in other industries," he adds.

"But now the industry is sick across the board," Mr. Kiddoo says, "and we have never had such a high proportion of highly trained technical people on our rolls. With the missile build-up in the late fifties, and the space program laid on top of that, people had the boom in commercial aircraft, requirements for top guys tripled."

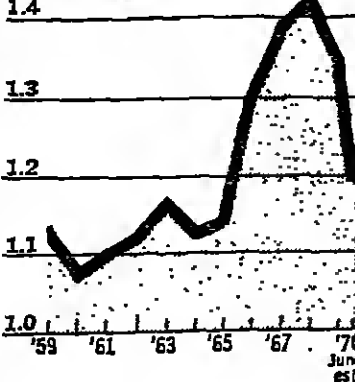
What has happened since is

The Aerospace Industry's Troubled Times

Annual Sales
Billions of dollars



Employment
Millions of persons



that missile production has flattened out, space spending has dropped sharply following the Apollo build-up and the two climactic lunar landings, and airliner sales are in the doldrums because of disappointing airline profits. There are nowhere near enough new projects to occupy the talents of the legions of engineers taken on in the boom years.

Mr. Kiddoo says the company is conducting workshops to try to show laid-off engineers the best way to get other jobs. "But I fear we're going to have a surplus of engineers through the decade," he adds.

Mr. Beers, the former Grumman employee, says: "I never thought I'd fairly recently that this could happen at Grumman. It had a reputation for being much more stable than other companies."

He thinks the experience he has piled up since leaving Princeton 20 years ago should be transferable to other industries. But employment agency people have told him some non-aerospace companies fear engineers who have done business with the government are not as cost-conscious as they should be. Some companies also are said to believe that aerospace engineers are so accustomed to the most complex problems that they cannot deal with simple ones.

"I guess, in retrospect, you could say I wish I hadn't gone into engineering," Mr. Beers says.

Syrian Bank Rate

DAMASCUS, June 21 (Reuters).—Syria yesterday raised its bank rate by at least 0.5 percent in a bid to encourage savings and the return of Syrian capital from abroad. Abdel-Halim Khaddam, minister of economy and foreign trade, issued a decree raising the rate of interest in Syrian banks from four percent by at least 0.5 percent. The rate for deposits blocked for at least one year goes up from 4.75 to 5.25 percent.

N.Y. Stock and Bond Markets Advance

(Continued from Page 9)

from April's rapid 7.3 percent pace. Last month's increase was the smallest since a similar rise in January—a heartening development to inflation-watchers, even though the seasonally adjusted figure showed no change from April.

Economists were encouraged by the performance of the index in May, but many believe it will be many months yet before the index is brought down to a steady and acceptable level. The upward forces are still strong as a result of the momentum built up in the last half-decade.

Before last week's good news on the consumer price front, there had been even more significant, though hardly noticed, developments in other price areas, especially the slowdown in wholesale prices.

Figured on the basis of a three-month moving average, the Argus Research Corp. points out, the official wholesale price index has declined progressively since the beginning of the year. The annual rate of increase has slowed steadily as follows: 7 percent in January, 5.8 percent in February, 5.2 percent in March, 2.1 percent in April and 1.3 percent in May.

"Even more encouraging," according to Argus, "has been the recent behavior of raw materials prices. Since mid-February the government's index of 13 sensitive industrial materials has fallen by 4.4 percent. At the same time, prices of nonferrous metals on the London Metal Exchange have been zigzagging downward over the past two months."

The research agency also said that prices of intermediate materials and finished goods should flatten out as prices of raw materials fall and the excess capacity of industry increased. A little later there should be a seasonal drop in farm prices. But it will be some time before real progress is achieved in the consumer price sector because of continuing rises in telephone and electricity rates, rising state and local taxes and escalating medical costs.

Meanwhile the nation's mild recession continues to roll along, with unemployment at the 5 percent level. Industrial production down 3 percent over the last year, corporate profits down sharply and business management trimming costs and spending.

The latest evidence of the economic contraction were the data showing a decline of 1.2 percent in housing starts and the drop of \$7.8 billion in personal income during May. But, with auto output rising, an improved outlook for housing and a tax cut coming at midyear, the end of the downturn seems to be in sight.

In the bond market, interest rates once again set records last

week, thus enabling investment bankers to sell the heaviest volume of new bonds and notes since March. While the high yields proved effective in attracting investors, the credit markets were unable to generate any appreciable rally.

These were some of the historically high yields: a Bell System long-term bond issue priced to return 9.35 percent; some other lesser-grade utility bonds at 10 percent; a note issue at 11 percent in the first non-speculative offering giving investors such a high return, and a high-quality tax-exempt bond at a 7.30 percent basis.

Such high rates proved very attractive to investors and most of the week's heavy volume of new issues sold out quickly. The market was helped by the expectation that President Nixon was going to say something in his talk last Wednesday that would help depress interest rates.

The stock market reacted very bullishly to a series of constructive news developments last week and closed with broad gains as well as sharp advances in all of the leading averages.

Stocks that moved higher for the week far outnumbered those that lost ground—1,063 to 484—but there were 219 new issues that reached new lows for the year while only 18 touched new highs.

The Dow Jones industrial stock average jumped 36.22

points for the week to 730.43; Standard & Poor's 500-stock index gained 2.84 to 71.05, and the New York Stock Exchange composite rose 1.52 to 42.06.

Trading on the Big Board held within moderate bounds, with turnover aggregating 49.9 million shares for the week against the very light volume of 38.3 million the week before.

International Telephone & Telegraph, the week's volume leader on the Big Board, rose 2 1/2 points to 38 1/8 on rumors of 194,800 shares. On Thursday, the company an-

nounced that its acquisition of Hartford Fire Insurance was effective. The exchange of stock valued at \$1.5 billion, will produce the biggest corporate merger in the nation's history.

Penn Central, the financially ailing giant, stood unchanged at 11 1/8 as 487,000 shares changed hands. After the close of trading on Friday, the Nixon administration said it would guarantee the \$300 million loan it had promised the company. The stock has ranged this year between a high of 34 7/8 and a low of 14.

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9)

toward short-term, private and non-dollar financing.

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines last week priced its 5-year, 80 million guilder, 8 1/4 percent coupon, semi-public flotation at 98 3/4.

And the Electricity Commission of South Africa's ten-year, 12 million units-of-account issue was priced at par with a 9 1/4 percent coupon.

Both of these seem to have picked up some support from continuing, although as yet quiet, avoidance of long-term dollar financing.

Market sources note that pri-

vate, short-term placements, though unquantifiable, are taking up a great deal of cash that in 1969 went into public, long-term issues.

To the extent that these short-term findings are put into long-term projects, they only temporarily Eurobond demand and thus represent potential pressure on interest rates.

But overall, the market is waiting for clarification as to how serious the U.S. inflationary recession is and whether or to what extent it will spread into Europe. And nothing definitive on that score is expected for a while.

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Germany	D.M. 80.00	42.00	Spain (air)	Ptas. 1,550	810
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Greece (air)	Dr. 780	405	Switzerland	S.Fr. 95.00	50.00
Iran (air)	\$ 33.50	17.50	Turkey (air)	\$ 25.00	13.00
Ireland (air)	£	7.17.0	Yugoslavia	\$ 25.00	13.00
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June 22, 1970

100



By Alan Truscott

When the hand was replayed, the same contract was reached. Bob Hamman, for the United States, made the more aggressive opening bid of four spades, influenced by the vulnerability, and West doubled. However, M. F. Tai, in the West position for China, decided rightly to take his bird in the hand. He led the heart ace, and the defenders eventually took their three natural trump tricks. China gained 12 international match points.

NORTH

♠ K Q 9
♥ A K 8 7 6 5
♦ K Q 9 7

WEST	EAST
♠ A Q 3	♠ K 4
♥ A 6 4 3	♥ J 10 7 2
♦ Q 10 4	♦ J 9 3 2
♣ J 5 2	♣ 8 4 3

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ J 10 9 8 7 6 5 2
 ♥ 8 5
 ♦
 ♣ A 10 6

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond four.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

T	A	X	I	O	R	E	S	R	E	D	A	I
I	R	E	D	N	E	X	T	E	X	L	I	F
E	R	R	S	A	L	T	O	T	I	M	I	N
B	O	X	A	R	R	E	T	T	A	S		
A	Y	E	S	E	X	A	M	E	N			
R	O	S	E	R	E	S	E	C	T	I	O	N
A	N	J	A	R	D	A	I	R	I	E	S	
A	D	A	N	O								
P	I	N	C	H	E	S	A	Y	E	S		
E	X	T	E	N	D	O	V	E	R	E	S	S
			X	E	B	E	R	S		S	E	E
A	F	F	I	C	E	L	A		X	V	I	
S	O	L	I	T		R	U	S	E		S	T
T	R	A	G		A	R	T	S		Y	O	R
O	T	T	O		S	E	S	S		O	N	E

"OH THAT REMINDS ME. I HAVE TO CLEAN DENNIS' ROOM."

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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POURRA

WHAT A MAN
WHOSE HAND IS
QUICKER THAN THE
EYE MIGHT GET.

VELENE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

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 Saturday's Jumble: **MOGUL GOUTY WEEVIL CASKET**
 Answer: **What some weekend guests wear—, OUT THERE WELCOME**

BOOKS

By Michael Crichton. Knopf. 231 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Thomas O'Tool

THEY work, "Five Patients," is not the kind of book you would want to read in the hospital.

Overlaid and relentless, this book by Michael Orlington, "The Andromeda Strain," makes it so you feel the hospital walls closing in on you right from the start. Orlington begins his book with a scene that is almost like a horror story. The third patient is Peter Inches, 22 years old, with a left arm almost severed above the wrist from a factory accident. Two bones in his forearm were crushed. His hand was covered a deep blue-gray.

"Are you going to take it or try to keep it?" one of the admitting doctors asks surgical resident Yash Arnoel.

"Heil, we're going to keep it," Appel replies. "That's a good hand."

But Orlichton (who interned at Mass. General) has not written, "Five Patients" to describe life and death in an emergency ward. The book's title comes from five patients Orlichton

ton follows through the hospital to relate the ways in which change has come to medicine.

"When I first began to look at the Massachusetts General Hospital in the spring of 1989," Crickton says, "I had the uneasy feeling there was too much flux, too much instability in the system. Only later did I realize

Crickton's fourth patient is a woman named Sylvia Thompson, who has flown to Boston from Los Angeles and who began to feel chest pains before landing. She asks for the airport doctor and is sent to a room with a chair, an examining table, a closed circuit television camera, a computer and

that change is a constant feature of the hospital environment. The true figurehead of modern medicine is not Hippocrates, but Heracitus."

Orlando's final patient, Ralph Orlando, the fictional name he gives to 55-year-old construction worker badly injured in a scaffold fall at Boston's Logan Airport.

Orlando is wheeled into the emergency ward at a dead run. His heart had stopped on the television cabinet.

"Dr. Murphy," the nurse calls at a screen where a doctor has suddenly appeared, "this is Mrs. Thompson from Los Angeles. She is a emergency case, 35 years old, and she has chest pains. Her blood pressure is 120/80, her pulse is 78 and her tem-

way over in the ambulance, and he is given a closed cardiac massage, first by a nurse and then by a young resident, in a desperate attempt to get his heart beating again.

Orlando dies, but only because whoever rode with him in the ambulance did not attempt closed cardiac massage, or, if they did, it was not done in a timely fashion.

What follows is an example of one of the nation's first attempts at computerized medicine. Mrs. Thompson never left the airport room while she was being questioned by Dr. Murphy, who was three miles away at Mass General. He never left his chair while he diagnosed

"Mrs. Thompson," he said, "it looks like you have pneumonia. We'd like you to come into the hospital for X-rays and further examination."

His second patient is a railroad dispatcher named John O'Connor, a 50-year-old man who never drank or smoked and had never been ill in his life. But

on the day he came into Massachusetts General, O'Connor had a temperature of 108 and was so delirious it took ten people to hold him down. O'Connor

her symptoms were scarcely helpful; a slightly distended abdomen and a count of 2900 (the highest in hospital history) for an enzyme known as creatinine phosphokinase, or CPK. *Dr. Gerson examined the first*

Crichton's conclusion: Medicine may be a lot more impersonal these days, but medical education has never been better.

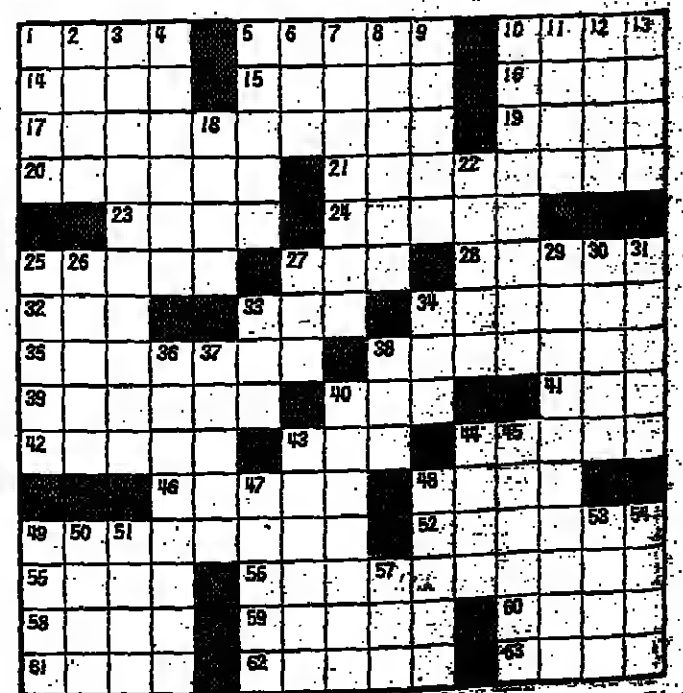
"Five Patients" is a well written book, but it is also a superficial one. Crichlow is a young (26), Harvard-educated doctor who has now written

countless times and he was a prime candidate for exploratory surgery. In the end, he was discharged without ever going

Thomas O'Toole is a science writer for *The Washington Post*. He reviewed this novel for *Book World*, literary supplement of the newspaper.

—By Will Wenz

<u>A C R O S S</u>		
1 Title for a rabbit	42 Shaw	10 And.....
5 Ship	43 Skiers' aid	11 Writer Inez
10 Springs	44 British pokeys	12 Wings
14 Overhang	46 Western range	13 Hang
15 Fauntleroy's real name	48 Containers	18 Farness part words
16 Burrow	49 Road menaces	20 Turkish title
17 Like butterfly wings	52 Accepts formally	26 Mail
19 Israeli statesman	55 Epithet used in	27 Spruce's cousin
20 Group of nine	56 Fair shake	29 Looking back
21 Garden plot	58 Otherwise	30 Part in Brazil
23 Trees	59 Swollen	31 Obstacles
24 Dickinson and Whittier	60 Prefix for plasma	32 Girls*
25 Old-hat	61 Gest	34 Fared
27 Nourished	62 Down at the heels	36 Hung around
28 Saddle parts	63 Olio	37 Brought to bay
32 Crescent		38 Submit
33 Part of a trunk		39 Expand
34 Comport		40 Turning force
35 One refinery		41 Nobelist writes, 1947
36 Churchman's cap		45 Battery poles
38 Kings and queens		47 Experiments
40 Cape		48 Late
41 Wiper		49 King
		50 Fabric
		51 Slacken
		53 London gallery
		54 Dilatory
		57 Subsidy



Brazil Overwhelms Italy, 4-1, to Win World Cup

Pele Leads Rally After 1-1 Halftime Score

MEXICO CITY, June 21 (Reuters)—Brazil wrote a page into soccer history before a 110,000 crowd at the Aztec Stadium here today when they romped to a 4-1 victory over Italy in the ninth World Cup final to become the first team to win the tournament three times.

Brazil, champions in 1958 and 1962, became permanent holders of the Jules Rimet trophy, glittering symbol of world soccer supremacy for 40 years.

Seconds before the final whistle, Brazilian fans ran out to the pitch in triumph and the ball disappeared never to be seen again. The match continued with a new one.

Brazil owed their epic triumph to a second half display of attacking power in which they found the key to Italy's pedantic defensive system.

Brazil looked to be well on the way to victory when King Pele headed them into the lead in the 18th minute. But Italy snatched a shock equalizer against the run of play through Roberto Boninsegna eight minutes before halftime, when through a defensive mix-up, the Brazil goal was left unguarded.

The blue-shirted European champions looked ragged, compared with the slick passing of the Brazilians. The score was 1-1 at halftime.

But Brazil made certain in the second half, surging ahead with a goal from midfield chief Gerson in the 66th minute, followed by

goals from Jairzinho six minutes later and a fourth by team captain Carlos Alberto with three minutes to go.

It was a classic battle of the European champions and the supreme Latin American artists both fighting for their third World Cup victory.

Gerson started it when he connected in the 66th minute. He took a return pass from the edge of the penalty area, sidestepped to his left and hit a tremendous drive inside goalie Enrico Albertosi's left hand post.

Four minutes later, a disputed goal by Jairzinho, his seventh of the 1970 World Cup, made it 3-1 for Brazil.

He took a pass from Pele in the inside-left position and walked the ball into the net. The Italian players protested that Pele was offside but the referee waved them away.

Three minutes later, a disputed goal by Alberto made it completely safe with the best goal of the match. The move started on the left wing. The ball came across to Tostao who flicked it to Pele in the inside-right position.

Pele saw his captain racing down the right wing and pushed through a perfect shot which Alberto hit with his left foot from 12 yards. It traveled with such speed and power that Alberto had no time to move.

Italy, playing a defense 4-4-2 system, had as much of the game as Brazil in a somewhat dull first half. But in the second half with the Brazilian midfield trio of Ger-

son, Rivelino and Clodoaldo taking complete control, the Italian back row began to fall apart.

Time after time the Italians broke up Brazilian attacks only by a series of desperate and usually illegal tackles on the edge of the penalty area.

Rivelino, Brazil's left foot marauder, took a free kick after a foul, but today he lacked his usual accuracy.

Italy brought on Gianni Rivera, the Milan inside forward star seven minutes from the end. But it was then too late to pull back the deficit and Italian hopes finally collapsed with Alberto's goal.

In scoring first, the Brazilians had been tempting fate. Not since 1950 has the opening scorer in a World Cup final taken home the cup.

Once the closing confusion on the pitch had been sorted out, Brazil's defense was completely on a colorful closing ceremony of the 1970 World Cup.

West Germany 1, Uruguay 0. Mexico City, June 21 (Reuters)—Surviving a 55-minute Uruguayan onslaught, West Germany squeezed home with a narrow 1-0 victory over Uruguay in the 12th World Cup match for third place here yesterday.

Once more the Germans, followed by a string of dramas after their defeat of England and their epic 120-minute losing struggle with Italy, found themselves involved in a battle to the last seconds. They

led from the 27th minute on a goal by Wolfgang Overath.

The Germans, defending with nine men, saved their much-bombarded goal on four occasions when a tireless defender mushroomed out of the pitch to clear on the goal line and leave the shout of "Goal!" stuck in the throats of the crowd of 80,000.

With five new players on their side, their star midfielder promoter Franz Beckenbauer injured and veteran back Karl-Heinz Schnellinger out with an injured thigh after the first 45 minutes, the spirited Europeans depended on a packed defense and a good slice of luck to survive the South American avalanche.

Uruguay, forgetting their traditional defensive tactics, brought their fullbacks into the attack, leaving the magnificent goalkeeper, Ladislao Mazurkiewicz, standing like a lone rock in their own half in the action-packed last 30 minutes.

But luck did not smile on the Uruguayans. With the entire German defense beaten in the first minute, Luis Cubilla smashed a flying header from seven yards towards an empty net. The ball hit the inside of the right post and like a cannon-ball shot back into play.

With West Germany's erratic reserve goalkeeper, Horst Wolter, making brilliant saves on second and missing high centers completely the next, the Uruguayans, led by fullback Adolfo Anchetta, found the goal shrinking in size as the minutes ticked by.

Uruguay almost broke into tears of frustration after missing an easy header from a center, misjudged by the entire German defense, including the goalkeeper, in the 75th minute.

Then, adding insult to injury, Anchetta completely missed the ball as it slowly rolled to his feet, only a few feet out.

Earlier in the second half, the Uruguayans missed their chance to triumph as Cubilla dived headlong to meet a center. The ball curved off his head towards the left side of the net.

But from nowhere, Patzke appeared on the goal line and brilliantly headed clear for a corner.

Laver Triumphs in London Final

By Fred Tupper

LONDON, June 21 (NYT)—Rod Laver beat John Newcombe, 6-4, 5-3, with ease and, in what appeared to be the most stunning upset of the season, Hilda Wimmie Shaw of Scotland led the great Mrs. Margaret Court, 6-2, 5-0, today before an incredulous crowd that wouldn't believe what it was seeing in the London grass-court tennis finals at the Queen's Club.

A year ago the 23-year-old Miss Shaw had been humiliated in this final by Mrs. Ann Jones, taking but single games in two sets. Yesterday, on the threshold of triumph, he was making the 4-6 odds against Margaret winning Wimbledon patently ridiculous.

The Australian, however, came back and triumphed, 2-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Wimmie had been devastating, for Court had committed one ten-

nis atrocity after another. Miss Shaw was taking that thunderbolt serve on the rise and lacing it down the lines or underpinning her backhand deeply across court. Margaret was nonplussed. She was being beaten to the punch and rarely had the time to position herself for the shot.

Double-Faults Hurt Australian. In this purple passage Miss Shaw took nine games in a row going from 2-1 in the first set to 5-0 in the second as Mrs. Court tried to shake off the nightmare.

In this hiatus she served seven double-faults, muffed overheads and scratched half volleys low into the net. The crowd was breathless under the warm sun, trying to will Wimmie home.

Margaret won her own service finally, took Wimmie's at love and was at 5-2 and 15-all. Miss Shaw

slugged a forehand into the corner. Off balance, Mrs. Court lunged for it and hoisted a short lob. With the court wide open, Wimmie cuffed the ball into the net and lost that vital point. The butterflies were at her now.

At 5-4 on her own service, Wimmie double-faulted twice and lost it. She rallied briefly to lead 6-3 but the next game was gone at 1-0. Imperiously Mrs. Court was at 7-6 with a handful of set points.

Four times Miss Shaw fought her off, but Margaret was in full cry. She took the set and gratefully took the match.

In a vastly entertaining men's single final, rich in imagination and sharp of stroke, Laver indisputably proved his long right to wear the mantle of the world's best.

Newcombe has his own theories about the way to play Laver. He will drink the shots just over the net, throw in a lob or two and try soft angles. With his serve and well-kept break points on Laver's net delivery. The redhead just lashed the ball away from him. In low, imperiously Mrs. Court was at 7-6 with a handful of set points.

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Sunday's Games

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Aaron's blows and a solo blast by Rico Carty, his 17th of the year, supported Jim Nash, 9-2, until the ninth. Bob Priddy came on to get the final out after the Astros scored twice on two-out doubles by Marty Martinez and John Edwards. Jim Wynn's infield hit and a throwing error.

The Braves jumped on Larry Dierker, 8-3, for three runs in the first on the successive homers by Aaron and Carty. Sonny Jackson had singled ahead of Aaron.

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McNally, running his season record to 10-5, was touched for ten hits and needed relief help in the ninth from Pete Richert, who got the last three outs.

In succeeding in his fourth try for his 100th victory, McNally set a lifetime mark against Washington to 15-4.

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The Scoreboard. SOCCER—At New York, a goal by Miguel Adame in the 24th minute of the second half gave Racing F.C. of Argentina a 1-0 victory over A.C. Milan of Italy in the first annual world challenge cup at Yankee Stadium before a disappointing crowd of 400.

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Western Division. Cincinnati 40 16 .704 —. Atlanta 35 21 .621 1 1/2. San Francisco 30 26 .530 2 1/2. St. Paul 29 27 .519 3. Houston 20 42 .323 12 1/2.

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Hill Trails, Also Fined \$150

Jacklin Leads by 4 In 3d Round of Open

By Lincoln A. Werden

CHASKA, Minn., June 21 (NYT).—Tony Jacklin is still leading. The 25-year-old Englishman, who was honored by Queen Elizabeth for winning the British Open last year, yesterday was four strokes ahead after 54 holes in the U.S. Open golf championship with a 211 total.

A great deal of golf, some unusual byplay by spectators plus a fine and reprimand imposed on the principal U.S. challenger, Dave Hill, marked the third round at the Hazlet National Golf Club course.

The conclusion of Jacklin's 70, two under par, placed him closer to a title that was last won by an Englishman 50 years ago. A bit nervous that he was nearing possession of the honor that went to countryman Fred Hunter in 1909, Jacklin nevertheless put together his third successive round under par to keep ahead. Only three golfers in the last 69 years of this venerable and honored event have ever led from start to finish.

Walter Hagen did so in 1914, Jim Barnes in 1921 and Ben Hogan in 1950. Hill, who had led at three of the par 3 holes but spoiled the ending with a bogey at the home green.

Julius Boros, who won his second Open title in the 1963 playoff against Jack Cupit and Arnold Palmer, also stayed near the top with a 70 for 218. Bob Lunn, erstwhile National Public Links champion, with birdies at the last two holes also had 70 for 219. Gene Littler and Ken Sull followed at 220.

Ray Baker, the F.G.A. champion, and Billy Casper, the Masters champion, were in the bracket at 221. The famed "Big Three," Arnold Palmer, Jack Nicklaus and Gary Player, were in an unusual spot. Each had 75 to tumble back to 225 or seventeen strokes back of the man who hopes to win the honor each of them has carried off.

Jacklin, the former Assistant Champion of England, came here in 1967 for the first time to play in the Masters at Augusta, Ga.

At Hazlet, his game has shown flaws. Yesterday he was out in 35, with birdies at the third and ninth hole. He accounted for his only bogey by three, putting the fifth green for a 5. He costed aloo over the course wet from Friday night and yesterday's rain, with eight pars and one birdie on the incoming half. He ran in a 12-foot birdie putt at the 11th. He thought the swing hole was the 17th where he played from the rough hitting a number 8 from some 155 yards over the trees to the putting surface. "I had to gamble out. It was the only shot I could play to get to the green," he said.

THEIR ROUND LEADERS. Tony Jacklin 71-78-70-211. Dave Hill 75-69-71-215. Gary Player 75-71-71-217. Julius Boros 73-76-218. Bob Lunn 72-79-219. Ken Sull 72-79-220. Gene Littler 72-79-220. Randy Wolf 74-67-75-217. Dick Tompkins 74-71-

